MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

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TRANSMITTING THE

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900,

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WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS, AND ACCOMPANYING OFFICIAL LETTERS, INTERVIEWS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

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1898.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSI

FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

To the Congress of the United States:

The act of Congress approved July 19, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years and for other purposes," provided the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation extended by the Republic of France to participate in an International Exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900, and authorized the President to appoint a Special Commissioner with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in that Exposition.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, was appointed such Special Commissioner, and I now inclose his report giving the details of his mission. It is a comprehensive and clear presentation of the situation. He recommends that an appropriation of $919,600 be granted, so that a creditable exhibit on behalf of the United States may be made. The details of this report will show how this appropriation may be profitably expended.

Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved, Major Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations and "that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank."

In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching Exposition, and of our standing among the nations which will be there represented, and in view, also, of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, science, and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Major Handy to your consideration and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made.

Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French Government at Chicago in 1893, on which a million dollars were expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of the United States and suggests to our citizens the necessity as well as the propriety of installing at the Paris Exposition an exhibit on a par with that of the Government and people of France at Chicago, and in keeping with the scope and extent of the preparations which are being made by nearly all the important nations of the earth for their proposed exhibits in that Exposition.

I suggest that the subject be given timely and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 6, 1897.

List of papers to accompany the President's message of December 6, 1897.

1. Report of the Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, dated December 1, 1897, with illustrations and maps.
2. Official letters, interviews, and miscellaneous documents under the head of Appendixes.

Ministère du Commerce de l' Industrie
des Postes et des Télégraphes

Exposition Universelle de 1900

Plan General

Service des installations
Section
Le 8 9 97
No 217 Duplicator du 216

Service des Installations
Section Etrangères
Le 14 10 97
No 5908

Nota : Fourni a titre de simple renseignement et sous réserve de modifications ultérieures

Dressé par l'architecte des installation chargé des sections étrangères
L. Masson Détourbet

L'Architecte en chef des installations
Jean Bouvier

Section Française
Décoration et Mobilier des Edifices Publics et des Habitations Industries Diverses

Hôtel des Invalides

Section Française
Décoration et Mobilier des Edifices Publics et des Habitations Industries diverses

Section Etrangère
Décoration et Mobilier des Edifices Publics et des Habitations Industries diverses

Chemin de fer Circulaire

Avenue de la Motte Piquet

Ecole Militaire

Station

Agriculture et Aliments

Salle des Fêtes

Station d'Electricité

Electricité

Industries Chimiques

Château d'Eau

Station

Génie Civil et Moyens de Transport

Education et Enseignement

Instruments et Procédés généraux des Lettres des Sciences et des Arts

Gare des Invalides

Gare des Invalides

Quai d'Orsay

Rue de Grenelle

Rue Saint Dominique

Boulevard

Rue de Bourgogne

Rue de Constantine

Rue de Varenne

Rue de Lille

Rue de Bellechasse

Rue de Solferino

Rue de Lille

Rue de Poitiers

Rue de Bellechasse

Rue de Lille

Rue de Bourgogne

Rue de Varenne

Rue de Solferino

Rue de Poitiers

Rue de Lille

Rue de Bellechasse

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

To the PRESIDENT:

In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved July 19, 1897, I have the honor to submit the subjoined report of my work as Special Commissioner for the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

I was appointed by the President on July 27, 1897, in conformity with the provisions of that law, and qualified immediately upon receipt of notice of my appointment.

I entered upon the discharge of my duties without delay. The following are the essential portions of the instructions given to me by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, August 12, 1897.*

SIR: The act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved July 19, 1897, contains the following provision:

"INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS: That the invitation of the Republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of arts and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations to be held in Paris, commencing the fifteenth day of April and closing the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred, is accepted; and the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to make a proper representation of the products of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

"That the President shall appoint a Special Commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, who shall take all proper measures to provide for the representation of the industries and natural resources of the United States by their citizens in said exposition, and shall procure proper space and privileges therefor, and shall make a report to the President, to be submitted to Congress on the first day of its next regular session, containing his proceedings hereunder, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. For the compensation of said Special Commissioner, not to exceed five thousand dollars, and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to continue available until expended."

Pursuant to this law, I inclose your commission as Special Commissioner to represent the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The statute is declaratory of the purpose of Congress in creating the position to which you have been

appointed, and directs that you "shall take all proper measures to provide for the representation of the industries and natural resources of the United States by their citizens in said Exposition, and shall procure proper space and privileges therefor," making due report to the President thereon for his submission to Congress on the first day of its next regular session, with such recommendations as you may deem proper.

It is not possible to give you detailed or specific instructions regarding your mission, the importance of which is at once apparent. Nor, indeed, would it seem necessary to enlarge upon the details of your work in this respect were it practicable to do so, since, in the President's judgment, your extensive experience with the late World's Fair at Chicago so admirably fits you for the duties and labors you are now called upon to discharge. I am confident their magnitude and importance can not fail to impress themselves upon you, for the reason that the ultimate success and character of the representation of the Government of the United States and its citizens at the Exposition at Paris in 1900 must in a large degree depend upon and be measured by the results of your mission. It is evidently the wish and intent of Congress that our share in that great international competition should be most creditable and commensurate with our importance as a nation and our industrial and natural resources. No step should be omitted toward the accomplishment of that laudable result, and nothing left to conjecture that can be specifically stated. Your report should therefore be comprehensive both as to its character and its recommendations, to the end that the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States may possess the benefit of the fullest and best attainable information for their future guidance.

Your compensation as fixed by law for such special duty is not to exceed the sum of $5,000, and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon the sum of $25,000 is appropriated, to continue available until expended.

The employment of such assistance as in your judgment may be thought necessary to successfully carry out the wish of Congress is hereby authorized and may be paid from the $25,000 aforesaid.

With these general observations, the important trust is confided to you in the reliance that your best endeavors will be exerted to carry out the intention of Congress to promote the ends of the Government of the United States and of your countrymen in the matter of the proposed participation in the approaching International Exposition at Paris in 1900.

A special passport is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Maj. MOSES P. HANDY,

Special Commissioner of the United States to the proposed International Exposition to be held at Paris in 1900, now at Chicago, Ill.

Two important duties confronted me at the outset, and these duties appeared somewhat conflicting; there was urgent necessity for the appearance of the Special Commissioner at Paris at the earliest possible moment, while, on the other hand, it was of the utmost importance that before arrival there he should be fully informed as to the degree of interest felt by the people of the United States in the Exposition of 1900 and the probable extent of the demands for space by intending exhibitors. To feel the public pulse as to this interest and probable demand, I immediately established offices in Chicago and New York and entered into correspondence with representative men in all the leading branches of trade and industry as well as with expert authorities in art, education, and sciences. This list of correspondents comprised, first, premium takers in the American section at the Paris

Exposition of 1889; and, second, the leading American exhibitors and the most important premium takers at the Chicago Exposition of 1893. To these names were added those of a large number of representatives of organized trades and industries, with a view of securing the cooperation of such trades and industries in their organized capacities. In the circular addressed to them they were advised that specific and conclusive information was not to be expected at such an early period; hence, an expression of intention to exhibit would not be binding upon them, nor would its filing in my office involve any obligation upon the part of the United States Government. The sole purpose was to obtain approximately an idea of the quantity of space which should be allotted to the United States and of the character and number of probable exhibits. A copy of this circular will be found among the documents accompanying this report. (Appendix A.)

Having thus laid the foundation for a canvass of public opinion, I hastened to Paris without waiting for the responses, leaving their compilation and the collection of other information, which might be useful to me in formulating my demands upon the Exposition authorities, to expert assistants in New York and Chicago, who were instructed to advise me as promptly as possible by mail, and, in emergencies, by cable, as to the result of the canvass.

I sailed for Paris on the 28th of August, accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., who was assigned to me as an aid by the Secretary of State, and by Col. Charles Chaillé-Long, who was engaged as secretary to the Commissioner. Mr. Baker had the benefit of valuable experience as an organizer in one of the executive departments of the World's Columbian Exposition, and this experience was supplemented by a thorough knowledge of French and other languages. Colonel Chaillé-Long was appointed with a special view to looking after the interests of the American section of the Exposition in Paris after the expected early return of the Special Commissioner to the United States.

Arriving in Paris on the 5th of September, I called upon the ambassador of the United States, Gen. Horace Porter, and, much to my regret, found that he was not in the city and would not return for several weeks. I was received with much courtesy, however, by Mr. Henry Vignaud, secretary of the embassy, who gave me a letter from General Porter, extending to me a cordial welcome, and unreservedly placing the good offices of the embassy at my disposal.

The circumstances attending my arrival in Paris could hardly be said to be auspicious. In addition to the unavoidable absence of our ambassador, there was embarrassment in the fact that most of the French officials with whom it was desirable that I should be put in immediate communication were out of the city, it being the period of official vacations. My presentation at the foreign office was delayed—at first, by the absence of Mr. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, and afterwards, by his attendance upon the King of Siam, who was at that time

a visitor to Paris as the guest of the French Republic. Finally, on September 15, ten days after my arrival, the pressing nature of my business having been certified to the foreign office, my Commissionership was duly recognized without the formality of personal presentation to the minister of foreign affairs, and through the foreign ministry I met, by appointment, Mr. Boucher, minister of commerce and industry, whose department has jurisdiction of all matters relating to the Exposition.

Mr. Boucher gave a cordial reception to myself and my assistants. He expressed profound regret at the tardiness of the United States in the acceptance of France's invitation and informed me that all negotiations on the matter of the allotment of space to foreign countries must be carried on with Mr. Picard, the commissioner-general, and Mr. Delaunay-Belleville, director-general of exploitation. Mr. Boucher was careful to impress upon me that the Exposition authorities counted upon the cooperation of the representatives of foreign countries to make the Exposition of 1900 an exposition of selection, in which each country must consider quality rather than quantity and display only the most representative exhibits of its industry. He said that the experience of France with international expositions since 1855, and the study of those held in other countries, had taught the importance of the avoidance of a mere multiplication of commonplace exhibits. There was no disposition to restrict competition, but it was the sincere hope of the management that the exposition would be interesting as well as instructive. "Visitors," he said, "are not interested in sardine boxes and tomato cans, however numerous or tastefully arranged."

Immediately following this interview with the minister of commerce, I made an official call on Mr. Picard, commissioner-general and president of the council of administration. While deploring our late coming, Mr. Picard expressed his gratification at the passage by Congress of a preliminary appropriation and the appointment by the President of a Special Commissioner. He said that notwithstanding the fact that the competition for space was very strong, much stronger, indeed, than at any previous exposition, no pains would be spared to meet any reasonable expectation of a country whose claims were considered so great as those of the United States. The commissioner-general, Mr. Picard, personally conducted me to the office of Mr. Delaunay-Belleville, the director-general of exploitation, to whom in turn we were duly presented.

Like Mr. Boucher and Mr. Picard, Mr. Delaunay-Belleville was most gracious and cordial, but like the others he expressed his most profound regret that the United States was so late in its acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Exposition. Eighteen countries, he said, had already presented their claims, some commissioners-general had been on the ground many months already, and the contest for space had been so eager that it had been almost impossible to protect

the interests of the late comers. He and his colleagues were mindful of the friendly relations between France and the United States, of its preeminence in certain fields of invention and industry, of the possibilities of its display, and had reserved space which he hoped would be adequate in the various groups and sections for the installation of our exhibits. The statement led to a request on my part that I might be furnished with a statement of the reservations made for the United States in each of the several buildings and for each department. To this request Mr. Delaunay-Belleville readily acceded.

The director-general echoed and enforced what had been said by the minister of commerce as to the importance of each country "weeding out" the applications of individual exhibitors, so that only the best and most representative articles would be shown. He dwelt at length upon the limitations imposed upon the Exposition authorities by the fact that the Exposition was located in the heart of a great capital, and urged that the space at command was not only very circumscribed, but positively incapable of extension. Citing Germany, a country that is making extraordinary efforts and that has made a large appropriation, he said that the commissioner-general from that country had gracefully accepted the situation and was in thorough accord with the administration of the Exposition, and that the exhibits before being accepted would be carefully inspected and sifted by committees in Germany.

In regard to concessions, the director-general explained that it was the policy of the administration to encourage typical national restaurants and amusements, but that the United States Commission would be expected to certify to the financial standing of the applicants for these and other concessions. It is probable that a percentage of the gross receipts will be required from concessionnaires. Having been once passed upon by the United States Commission and recognized by the Exposition authorities, the concessionnaires would treat directly with the local administration.

In this interview I took occasion to call attention to the fact that in 1889 the space allotted to the fine-arts exhibit of the United States was very inadequate and so badly located as to be almost inaccessible to the average visitor to the Exposition. The director-general of exploitation said that an effort would be made to effect a more equitable distribution of space for this department in the coming Exposition, and that it was his expectation that every nation would have a part of its space on the ground floor. Interrogated on the question of special government buildings for exhibits, the director-general said that they would be permitted only to the smaller countries whose manufactures and other industries are so small as to make it impossible to display them to advantage in the main buildings. Such countries as Servia, Montenegro, Persia, Siam, and some of the smaller South American

States might have separate buildings in accordance with this principle in which their entire exhibits would be shown. All large countries would be expected to exhibit in the principal palaces according to subjects under the classification. Permission would probably be given to some of the great nations to erect pavilions for official headquarters. These exceptions, however, would only be made in case of nations whose sovereigns or rulers were expected to visit the Exposition.

Following this very satisfactory interview there was a delay of ten days before the director-general of exploitation sent me the promised statement of the spaces reserved for the United States. The intervening time was passed by myself and my assistants in a thorough survey of the proposed Exposition grounds, in the study of the classification and regulations which had been promulgated, and in familiarizing ourselves with the plan and scope of the Exposition and the progress of the work. The results of these studies and inquiries are given in memoranda accompanying this report.

Mr. Delaunay-Belleville's first letter was courteous in the extreme, but none the less disappointing. The space which he reported as reserved for the United States was very little more than that awarded us in 1889, when the entire space at the command of the Exposition authorities was considerably more restricted and when the United States was not nearly so well prepared to make a creditable exhibit. I felt it my duty, therefore, in replying with due courtesy and thorough appreciation of the amiable intentions of the Exposition authorities, to make a mild protest against the inadequacy of the proposed allotment, and, having received advices from America giving me sufficient data, was able to support my contention by facts and figures whose strengthening significance could not be assailed. The points of my contention were, first, that the United States was entitled to as large an allotment of space as any other nation; second, that the space assigned to us should be proportionately as much larger than our allotment in 1889 as the space at the command of the Exposition authorities now was larger than it was then. The issue thus joined was the subject of further correspondence, which was characterized on both sides by equal frankness and courtesy and an earnest desire to arrive at an equitable solution of the problem. The salient points of this correspondence are given in the appendix to this report. Suffice it to say here, that the Exposition authorities met the representative of the United States more than halfway and conceded every essential point. The net result was a greatly increased allotment in nearly every department in which any allotment could be made under existing conditions, and most satisfactory assurances in regard to other departments. The following is a statement of the original tender and of the concessions successively made, and which in their final form I felt it my duty to accept so far as the power of acceptance lay with the Special Commissioner.

Allotment.

Department.	Group.	First allotment.	Second allotment.	Total allotment.
		Sq. feet.	*Sq. feet.*	*Sq. feet.*
Liberal arts	1 and 3	8,608	10,750	10,750
Fine arts	2	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Machinery, electricity, and appliances	4 and 5	37,660	48,420	48,420
Agriculture and food products	7 and 10	16,140	20,441	24,748
Horticulture	8	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Forest, chase and fisheries	9	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Mines and mining	11	5,380	5,380	7,532
Manufactures	12 and 15	8,608	21,520	21,520
Do	13	10,760	12,916	12,916
Do	14	8,608	4,301	4,301
Transportation and civil engineering	6	12,912	17,216	17,216
Social economy and hygiene	16	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Colonization	17	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Army and Navy	18	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Total		108,676	140,947	147,403

a Allotment not yet made.

As a result of further negotiations the allotment in groups 7 and 10 was increased by 4,304 square feet, and in group 11 by 2,152 square feet, making the total of space absolutely allotted 147,403 square feet. The groups in which no allotment could be made are so marked in the tabulated form.

The satisfaction in view of these most gratifying results was tempered in some degree by regret that it was not in the power of the administration to make definite allotments of space in several important departments. That, however, I was assured, was out of the question, the Exposition authorities really being in doubt as to how to provide for these departments until their plans were more fully matured. The United States, however, is only an equal sufferer with other nations by reason of this delay and uncertainty. The probability is that the definite allotments will be made for all departments now held in abeyance within the next six months, and I had positive assurances from those in authority that when the time comes for a division of the space the United States will be placed in these departments, as in others, on a footing with the most favored nation; also that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country, and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank.

To form a fair judgment as to the equity of this allotment it is essential to recall the superficial areas of the several universal expositions that have been held in Paris since 1867. The exposition of that year occupied 152 acres; that of 1878, 187 acres, and that of 1889, 240 acres, while the space at present available for that of 1900 is about 336 acres. This 336 acres includes the made ground on the banks of the Seine, as well as the elevated structures on the embankments. Much of this made ground is not really desirable for the purpose of exhibits, but may be utilized for small pavilions and concessions. It will be seen by his

first letter that the director general of exploitation was uncertain about the availability of a great deal of the new territory and that he was not prepared to make allotments except for the area comprising the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. The full extent of the allotments of the United States is not definitely set forth in the above table, there being no allotment, as will be observed, in the departments of fine arts, horticulture, forestry, chase and fisheries, social economy and hygiene, colonization, and army and navy.

As an important adjunct to the Exposition, a part of the beautiful Bois de Vincennes is to be used. It was originally intended to locate there the exhibits of sports to be held under the supervision of the Exposition authorities. Finding, however, that the pressure for space by all the governments of the world was very great, it was proposed to install there the colonial displays, that on the part of Great Britain in particular are large and important. It was practically the only spot where outdoor space can be procured, and the Special Commissioner of the United States has urged the advisability of placing the forestry and some of the outdoor transportation exhibits of the American section there. This park is very large and beautifully situated, and, although several miles from the center of Paris, the means of transportation will be adequate. Compared with the 750 acres covered by the Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, the site of the coming Exposition seems very small, and it is to be noted that 45 per cent of the area of the space available for exhibits is reserved for France, leaving only 55 per cent to be divided among all foreign countries.

My opinion, based upon interviews with the executive officers of the Exposition and trustworthy information as to their disposition and intentions, is that when these additional allotments are made the total area of space at the command of the United States will be slightly in excess of 200,000 square feet. In 1889, when the entire area of the Exposition was 240 acres, our allotment was 113,000 square feet. It is safe to say that the increase in our space over 1889 will be even greater than the increase in the total area at the disposition of the Exposition authorities. While on this subject, I may also say that, although it is against the policy of the committees of direction to give out the figures, I have every reason to believe that the space accorded to the United States will be as large as that accorded to any other country.

Special efforts were made to secure officially signed drawings showing the exact location of the United States section in each of the several edifices, but I was unable to do so in time for their incorporation in this report. The chief architect of the Exposition did not have his floor and gallery plans with reference to aisles and passageways sufficiently advanced to enable him to give exact shapes and dimensions which could be used as an official basis for the distribution of space. Up to the date of my departure no official drawings of floor space had been given to the representatives of any nation. But the United States had

received in writing a promise to be placed in every case adjacent to some great power. Appended to this report is an official drawing of the site of the Exposition and buildings, with the location of different departments corrected to the date of my departure.

The propriety of having a special department for the display of woman's work, to be installed and managed by women, has been urged upon the administrative council of the Exposition, but so far without perceptible effect. Mr. Picard and Mr. Delaunay-Belleville, in reply to my urgent representations on this subject, declared their great interest in the success of the Woman's Board of the World's Columbian Exposition and were enthusiastic in praise of Mrs. Potter Palmer's tact and executive ability, but seemed to be doubtful whether France was ready to follow the Chicago example. My efforts to secure any definite assurances as to whether there would be a special woman's department were unsuccessful, and I was given to understand that the question was still an open one.

The law under which the Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition was appointed makes it his duty not only to report to the President for submission to Congress his proceedings thereunder, but make such recommendations as he may deem proper. In view of the facts set forth in this report and in the accompanying documents, I strongly recommend that there be appointed as early as practicable a commission to arrange for our participation in the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris, and that an appropriation of $919,600 be made to defray the expenses of such participation and to secure to the United States all the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

In furtherance of this recommendation, I respectfully submit the following estimate in detail of the expenditures, which, in my opinion, after a careful review of all the circumstances attending our previous participation in international expositions, and of the plans of other countries with reference to the present Exposition, are absolutely necessary for an adequate representation of the products of our soil and industries, and of our progress in the arts and sciences:

Commissioner-general, three years, at $10,000 per year	$30,000
One assistant commissioner, three years, at $6,000 per year	18,000
Three commissioners, three years, at $5,000 per year each	45,000
Secretary to commissioner-general, three years, at $2,500 per year	7,500
Disbursing officer, three years, at $2,500 per year	7,500
Clerks to disbursing officer	7,500
Nine scientific experts, one year, $1,500 each	13,500
Clerks to experts	15,000
Architects, engineers, decorators, section superintendents, skilled labor	78,500
Structural work, housing of exhibits, flooring, railings, decorative material	75,000
Pavilion for outdoor exhibits	10,000
Packing, repacking, storage, insurance, day labor, freight, and terminal expenses	80,000
Watchmen and guardians	10,000
Promotion and selection of exhibits	25,000

Government exhibits:		
Labor	$15,000	
Agriculture	50,000	
Fisheries	10,000	
Education	25,000	
Forestry	15,000	
Other departments	25,000	
		$140,000
Art exhibit: Expenses of committees, freight, insurance, traveling, etc		20,000
Collection and installation of exhibits of social economy and organized charities		25,000
Insurance and care of loan exhibits		10,000
Advertising, stationery, and printing		8,000
Postage, expressage, and telegrams		3,500
Translation and compilation of catalogue		10,000
Compilation and editing of final report		20,000
Rent, offices in America (three years)		15,000
Clerk hire and rent, Paris office		51,600
Clerk hire, American offices		48,000
Agent and expenses at port of entry		5,000
Office furniture		1,000
Jurors, including compensation and transportation		75,000
World's Congresses (industrial, sociological, etc.)		15,000
Exhibits of women's work		25,000
Miscellaneous and incidentals		25,000
Total		919,600

The industrial progress of the United States and the evolution of its material resources during the hundred years which the Exposition is to crown have been unequaled by that of any other nation. It is not too much to say that the United States now stands the greatest nation of the world in all the great lines of industry. According to the figures given by the eminent statistician Mulhall in his Industries and Wealth of Nations, the United States leads in agriculture, with products greater than Russia and the United Kingdom combined; in the manufactures, with a product of greater value than the aggregate output of the factories of the United Kigdom, France, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium combined; in machinery, with a greater steam power than the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and Italy combined; in mining, with a product greater than the United Kingdom and France combined, or nearly one-third of that of the entire world; in railway transportation, with a milcage 40 per cent greater than that of all Europe; in forestry, with products greater than that of all Europe and nearly one-half of the total products of the world; in fisheries, with a greater product than the United Kingdom, Russia, and Germany combined.

Few Americans realize the preeminence of America. Foreigners know it less. Never has there been a better opportunity to show it to the world than is presented by the Universal Exposition of 1900. The proof of our superiority means not only the markets of France for our products, but those of all Europe and that of Central and South America; for all Europe and all the Americas will attend this exposi-

tion. In fact, Paris will be the Mecca of all the peoples of all the nations in 1900. A creditable exhibit will mean not only the offering of proof to the world of American greatness, an object which should suffice to stir the patriotism of every American heart, but will also be followed by an extension of American export trade, which will mean increased employment for all engaged in manufacture, agriculture, and other industries. These advantages have been dwelt upon at length in the appendix to this report, and to the remarks therein made on this subject I respectfully call attention.

In recommending that $919,600 be appropriated by the United States for the expenses of a proper representation of the products of our industry and the natural resources of the country, I have been careful not to propose any expenditure not fully justified by knowledge and experience. In the past the United States has suffered because of insufficient appropriations for all international expositions except our own. These appropriations were less than they should have been, largely because the lawmaking power was not in possession of information as to what was necessary to be done in order that we might be adequately represented.

The experience of those foreign Governments which have been liberal in provisions for participations in international expositions has been so encouraging that almost without exception they will spend largely more for representation at Paris in 1900 than ever before.

The Exposition of 1889 more than any other ever held opened the eyes of the world to the practical value of such contests of supremacy in the arts of peace. That the great Governments of the world took the lesson to heart was shown at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, when those officially represented therein expended on their exhibits from two to eleven times the amount reported to have been previously spent by them, respectively, in 1889. Germany, which was not officially represented in Paris in 1889, spent $856,800 in their organization, display, and administration of their particular exhibit at Chicago, while the exhibit of France in the Exposition of 1893 cost the French Government in round numbers about $1,000,000.

In 1900 we may expect that not only France, but every other country, will meet the United States at Paris with such a demonstration as was never thought of before. Germany has been at work for more than two years already, and the word has gone forth that no trouble or expense is to be spared in making her exhibit the best.[1]

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[1] There is no longer room for any doubt [says Nineteen Hundred, an Exposition journal of Paris] on the subject of the part to be played by Germany in the Universal Exposition of 1900. On the 12th of November, at a meeting of the Reichstag, a preliminary sum of 50,000 marks was voted toward the initial expenses of Germany's participation in the "1900." M. de Boetticher, secretary of state, in reply to a question from M. Singer, stated that it was very probable that the total amount that would be asked for the purpose of Germany's participation in the coming fair would attain 5,000,000 marks.

Russia will make a display in which money will not be considered. Austria-Hungary and Belgium will make every effort to keep in the front rank without regard to what the cost may be.

While in Paris I made frequent visits to the Exposition grounds and carefully studied the topography, the plans, and progress of the work upon the buildings. The Parisians, past masters in the art of exposition making, are proceeding with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, and there is no doubt of the completion of the work and the installation of exhibits by April 15, 1900, the date set for the opening of the Exposition. I also secured information as to the financial status of the enterprise, and I learned as much as could be ascertained as to the installation plans for important departments. All of the information thus acquired will be found in the appendix to this report, which I hope will not be overlooked, embracing as it does a great variety of matter without which it is impossible to have a fair view of the scope and magnitude of the Exposition of 1900 and of the relations of the United States to the enterprise.

A word as to the interest in the Exposition on this side of the water. The inquiries which I sent out from my offices in Chicago and New York revealed that this is enormous. Applications informally made by intending individual exhibitors show bona fide demands for 152,969 square feet besides estimated requirements of associated education, arts, and mines to the extent of 125,000 square feet. In other words, two years before the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition there is a demand for more space than was ever occupied by the United States in any international exposition on foreign soil. These demands emphasize the necessity of cooperating with the authorities of the Exposition in their earnest determination to make it one of selection. France sets a good example in requiring that all applications for space shall be passed upon by two juries of selection or boards of examiners. Germany, heartily seconding France's intentions, proposes also to thoroughly sift all applications and send to Paris only those articles which survive the most careful expert scrutiny. "Only products of the first class will be accepted," says Mr. Richter, the German commissioner-general. I strongly recommend that we follow the same policy, and would suggest that no article be shipped to Paris for exhibition until it has passed the most critical scrutiny of the commissioners, or committees of their appointment. My idea would be to have committees for this purpose sit in New York and Chicago, and perhaps in other cities, whose duty it shall be not only to sift exhibits thoroughly, rejecting all that are commonplace, trivial, or in any respect unworthy, but also to scale down the space to reasonable dimensions in every case. It can not be too thoroughly understood that in the coming International Exposition the difficulty will be not to get exhibitors, but to moderate the demands of exhibitors and to meet in any degree the requirements of such exhibits as will be a credit and honor to this country.

The popular interest in the Exposition is not confined to those who are interested in material things and who have only business purposes in view. I find that men prominently identified with education and the arts and sciences are enthusiastic in view of the opportunity presented for the representation of American progress in their several spheres. The desirability of fine exhibits in these departments being conceded, we can not depend upon the business instincts or selfish interests of those concerned to secure such a display as will be interesting and instructive to the world and worthy of our country. Governmental supervision and pecuniary assistance is necessary to make the exhibits in the departments of fine arts and education what they ought to be, and I have no doubt such supervision and assistance will be forthcoming.

In order to prevent a repetition of the difficulties and complications reported by former commissioners to international expositions, the amount of money to be available for the United States jurors should be definitely settled at the outset by the commission to be appointed, and not left to after consideration. Jurors play a very important part in international expositions, and they should be experts in their respective jurisdictions. It is this body of men who decide upon the merits of exhibits and award the medals and diplomas. They obtain much valuable information on the classes to which they are assigned, and they are expected to make valuable reports. In 1889 the commissioner-general was obliged in many cases to pick up travelers in Europe who consented to stay in Paris and serve, many of them unqualified for the work. In order to pay the salary and expenses of seventy-five expert men to care for the interests of American exhibits, a large appropriation is necessary.

In comparison with the symmetrical and elegant installations of the French departments the United States section suffered greatly in 1889. Very little money was available for the necessary constructions, pay of architects, artists, etc., and for general decoration. The private installations were left to the taste of exhibitors, and were incongruous, in bad taste, and not in harmony. It was impossible to obtain concert between them, and the Commissioner-General complained that he had no power to compel them to construct installations in any particular style or manner. To profit by this experience, I concur in his recommendation that very little individual action be allowed exhibitors by the commission in the matter of decoration and the display of exhibits. A skillful architect with artists should be employed who will make the United States section one harmonious note, and all constructions and decorations should be subject to expert approval.

At every international exposition on foreign soil the United States has presented some things worth seeing and taken a liberal proportion of recompenses. What then may not be expected if for once we present

ourselves at an international exposition with a well-selected, thoroughly organized, well-administered, and truly representative exhibit? Why not take the place to which we are entitled by our resources, our skill, our industry, our progress, and our achievements on every field on which the nations of the earth may enter into honorable competition?

Respectfully, yours,

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner of the United States
for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1897.*

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW BOULEVARD FROM

E CHAMPS ELYSÉES TO THE L'ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.

OFFICIAL LETTERS, INTERVIEWS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A:

Official correspondence and interviews between the Paris Exposition officials and Special Commissioner Handy.

Letter of Commissioner Handy to merchants and manufacturers.

APPENDIX B:

General view of the Exposition of 1900.

APPENDIX C:

Financial arrangements.

APPENDIX D:

General regulations of the Exposition—

1. Constitutive elements, general organization of services.
2. Classification of exhibits.

APPENDIX E (Regulations—Continued):

3. Admission of exhibits—
   Works of art.
   Industrial, agricultural, and miscellaneous objects.

APPENDIX F (Regulations—Continued):

4. Shipment, reception, installation, and reshipment of exhibits.
   Works of art.
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5. Municipal duties on exhibits.
6. Protection of exhibits.

APPENDIX G (Regulations—Continued):

7. Recompenses, diplomas.
8. Admissions.
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APPENDIX H:

Departmental memoranda—

Education.

Letter from United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris.

Fine arts.

Letter from Halsey C. Ives, chief fine arts at World's Columbian Exposition.

Agriculture.

Mines and mining.

Electricity.

Transportation.

Transportation facilities at the Exposition.

Forestry.

Miscellaneous.

Letter covering exhibits at Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

APPENDIX I:

What the United States has to gain by making a good exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Appendix A.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND INTERVIEWS.

Director-General Delaunay-Belleville to Special Commissioner Handy.

[Translation.]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY,
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Paris, France, September 22, 1897.

Mr. COMMISSARY-GENERAL: In accordance with your request, expressed in the interview which I had the honor to have with you on the 16th instant, I hasten to send to you under this cover a statement of the space which has been reserved for the section of the United States in the Palace of the Champs de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides.

In the absence of any information from your Government, we bore in mind in the reservation of space in the most important industries the great part taken by the manufacturers of the United States in the market of the world, of the wonderful progress of your industries, as well as the special sympathy that exists between the two nations.

You will surely appreciate the energy and resolution with which we have fixed and held the space that we have allotted to you, and this in spite of the relatively restricted proportions of our available space; in spite, also, of the eager competition of all the other nations, who for nearly a year have acquainted us with their wants and have struggled with the utmost energy against the reductions which we have been obliged to impose upon them in order to preserve intact the space which we have kept for you.

You will kindly note, also, that our Exposition, located in the very heart of Paris, can not have the same extent of ground as your beautiful Exposition of Chicago, and that we are forced to limit our ambition to presenting to the world an exposition of selection, where each country, not being able to assemble all the interesting products of its industry and its soil, is obliged to select those most important, from a scientific, artistic, or commercial point of view, and to display in the best light the very essence of its progress in art and industry.

In order to enable you to understand exactly the appended plan, I submit herewith certain explanations, and especially advise you of certain steps which have been taken with the view of facilitating the installation of foreign exhibits in our buildings.

On the Champs de Mars Groups VII and X (food products) will be combined. It will be the same case with Groups I (education) and III (instruments and general processes of letters, sciences, and arts), and in the third place of Groups IV (mechanics) and V (electricity).

I inform you, finally, that class 33 (material of navigation and commerce) will form the object of especial and distinctly separate exhibit

from Group VI, to which it is attached by our classification. This class 33 will be installed in an edifice situated on the left bank of the Seine. We will notify you hereafter as to the amount of space available in this Palace of Navigation.

On the Esplanade des Invalides will be installed Groups XII (decorations and furniture) and XV (various industries). The allotment of the exhibit of class 73, which will be assigned to the Champs de Mars, will be designated later on. We have decided that in order to obtain the most interesting and decorative effects the foreign sections of Groups XII and XV shall be united in a single installation, in which shall be gathered all the objects belonging to these groups. Besides, it will beyond doubt be possible to allot to those nations which prove to us the necessity for the extension of space an annex under the Quinconx, where there may be installed exhibits either in the open air or under light pavilions so constructed as not to injure the trees which shade this promenade.

The allotment of space assigned in the palace to Groups II (fine arts), VIII (horticulture and agriculture), IX (forestry, the chase, fish, and wild and uncultivated vegetable products), XVI (social economy and sanitary charities), XVII (colonization), and XVIII (army and navy) will be the subject of further communications as soon as the study of the distribution of the several sections in the building devoted to these groups will permit us to know the extent of space which can be awarded to each country.

Very truly, yours,

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE.

État des surperficies maxima des emplacements pouvant être affectés à la section des États-Unis dans les palais du Champ-de-Mars et des Invalides.

Nos. des groupes.	Désignation des groupes.	Superficies.
	Champ-de-Mars.	
I	Éducation, enseignement	800
III	Lettres, sciences, arts	
IV	Mécanique	3,500
V	Électricité	
VI	Génie civil, moins la classe 33, à laquelle un emplacement spécial sera réservé	1,200
VII	Agriculture	1,500
X	Aliments (food products)	
XI	Mines	500
XIII	Tissus	1,000
XIV	Industrie chimique	800
	Invalides.	
XII	Décoration et mobilier	800
XV	Industries diverses (moins la classe 73, à laquelle un emplacement spécial sera réservé)	

PARIS, *le* 17 *sept.*, 1897.

Le Directeur Général de l'Exploitation:

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE.

Approuvé:

LE COMMISSAIRE GÉNÉRAL.

NOTA.—Les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus représentent les superficies de l'ensemble du rez-de-chaussée et du premier étage, y compris les passages principaux et secondaires, escaliers, etc.

Special Commissioner Handy to the Director-General of Exploitation.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF
THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PARIS
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1900,
Paris, France, September 23, 1897.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 21st instant, in which you have been so obliging as to give me a statement of the spaces which have been reserved for the United States of America in the Palaces of the Champs de Mars, and of the Esplanade des Invalides. In making this acknowledgment I beg, Mr. Director-General, to express also my appreciation of the consideration shown by the Exposition authorities in their anticipation of the acceptance by the United States Government of the invitation of the French Republic to a participation in the Universal Exposition of 1900. Rest assured, dear sir, that this mindfulness of our interest and friendly interpretation of our purposes will be very grateful to the President, and to the people of the United States.

I avail myself also of this opportunity to say that the delay of the United States in accepting that hospitable invitation, was due in no degree to a lack of sympathetic interest in the great enterprise which you have in hand. The President has in two messages to Congress urged the acceptance of that invitation, and the authorization of the present Commission by Congress, at a special session convened for other purposes, is not only responsive to the President's suggestion, but indicative of a desire, at the earliest moment, to provide for an earnest, active, and creditable participation of the United States in the coming Exposition.

The limitations imposed upon your kind intentions by the fact that the Exposition will be located in the very heart of your great capital, and the consequent necessity of making it "an exposition of selection" I recognize as insuperable, and yet I am constrained to think that on a view of the situation with fuller knowledge of our intentions and reasonable expectations, you will agree with me that the space accorded to the United States, by the terms of your letter, is much less than we are entitled to expect and far from such an allotment as would enable us to make an adequate exibit of the products of our soil and industry, or to quote your own well-chosen words "to display in the best light the very essence of our progress in art and industry."

In support of this proposition I beg to say that in my capacity as Special Commissioner I have already taken measures to feel the pulse of the United States on the question of participation, with a view to ascertaining the number of probable exhibitors, and the character and extent of their proposed exhibits.

The result is most gratifying. Advices by cable and mail from New York and Chicago give assurance that the demand for space by American exhibitors will be something quite unprecedented. In the departments of agriculture and agricultural machinery there are applications

at this early day for over 100,000 square feet; for machinery, the requisition is for about the same amount; in transportation exhibits, 25,000 square feet, including 4,500 for outdoor exhibits are called for; in education and liberal arts we shall need 25,000 square feet; in mines and mining 25,000, and in industrial arts 100,000 square feet; while the estimated requirement for our fine arts exhibit is 20,000 square feet. These figures I beg you to observe are not guesswork, but are the result in most cases of a canvass of the several branches of art and industry repectively concerned, while in others, for example mines, education, and fine arts, they are the minimum estimates by experts of recognized authority.

Some of these requirements may be met perhaps by a readjustment of the space which you propose to place at our disposal, or have not yet apportioned. For example, we shall ask little of that set apart for Groups 17 and 18, of which our share has not yet been allotted. You speak of your intention to install all foreign exhibits for Groups 12 and 15 together, and state that an extension of space can be had outdoors in small pavilions. I do not understand the location of these structures, nor have I any indication of the space which they will cover, and I therefore ask that the position and extent of them be indicated to me.

It is clear, however, that the United States needs a great deal more space in these groups than has been reserved. The proposed assignments for Groups 1 and 2 and 4 and 5 seem to me far inadequate for a nation which has at previous international expositions, despite adverse conditions no longer prevailing, made such creditable exhibits in education, the fine arts, and the mechanic arts, and which, in respect to electrical inventions, takes second place to no nation in the world. As to fine arts, I beg you to recall the fact that in 1889, when we were allotted 7,800 square feet for this department, the United States exhibitors received as large a proportion of the recompenses as any nation except France; since 1889, our progress in fine arts has been very great and our position in the estimation of the world has been immensely strengthened.

I might refer to other departments in detail, but for the present it is sufficient, I feel assured, to invite your attention to the fact that, as I understand it, you propose to allow us much less, instead of more, space than we were accorded in 1889. Our allotment in that Exposition was 113,300 square feet, subdivided as follows:

Department.	Square feet.	Department.	Square feet.
Fine arts	7,800	Agricultural galleries	17,350
Liberal arts	6,000	Agricultural machines	1,075
Industrial courts	37,600		
Machinery hall	40,225	Total	113,300
Railway section	3,250		

With perfect acquiescence in the idea of an "Exposition of Selection," I can not bring myself to believe that the most rigorous equitable

enforcement of that idea would reduce our space, when we can show a reasonable prospect of an infinitely larger, better organized, and better-selected exposition of the products of our soil and industry.

Surely the magnitude and variety of the industries of the United States will command from our sister Republic a recognition in some degree commensurate with their proportions, nor can I doubt that on a full review of the circumstances you will be disposed to favor my country with an allotment of space which will enable us to compete on equal terms with any other nation in the friendly contest for supremacy in the arts of peace, in which we have been so courteously invited to take part.

Soliciting an early opportunity for a further exchange of views on the vital subject covered by your letter and this reply,

I am, Mr. Director-General, with assurances of my most distinguished consideration, very truly, yours,

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner of the United States.

Director-General Delaunay-Belleville to Special Commissioner Handy.

[Translation.]

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 1, 1897.*

Mr. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 23, and to thank you for the sentiments you so well express, in perfect harmony with those which I had the honor to convey to you in my letter of the 21st.

I do not doubt that because of this harmony of our respective opinions it will be easy for us to agree if you will consider the difficulty of our task.

You call my attention to the fact that the exhibit of the United States at the exposition of 1889 occupied a superficies of 113,300 square feet, and you add that in accepting the propositions made to you in our letter of September 23 you will be obliged to content yourselves for the Exposition of 1900 with a surface, which would imply, on our part, the intention to reduce considerably the importance of your participation.

Be so kind, Mr. Commissioner-General, as to refer to the list which accompanied my letter of the 23d and you will observe that the list in question, as we remarked in the letter to which it was subjoined, did not include the group of fine arts—Class 33 of Group VI, Group VIII, Group XI, Class 73 of Group XII, and Groups XVI, XVII, and XVIII—and you will understand that we have provided for the section of the United States in each of our groups spaces which together form a total considerably greater than those occupied in 1889 by your exhibits.

If, now, we compare in detail the figures of your participation in 1889 with those indicated by us for the corresponding group of the classification of 1900, we will arrive at the same conclusion.

Liberal arts in 1889 answer to Groups I and III in 1900. You had 620 square meters in the last exposition, and we have reserved for you 800, about 25 per cent more, for you in the next.

At the palace of various industries of 1889, corresponding actually to Groups XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, you occupied formerly 3,450 square meters, while this time we have reserved for you 4,400 square meters.

In the gallery of machines, which comprised the section of transportation, your part at the last exposition was 4,375 square meters, it is now 4,700 square meters.

In the agricultural exhibit the section of the United States covered a space of 1,603 square meters, and the figure of our list is nearly equal, being fixed at 1,500 square meters. We had not supposed that in the department of agriculture there would be produced any notable changes, by reason of the remarkable perfection to which in 1889 you had carried the manufacture of agricultural machinery. We are disposed, nevertheless, as you will see farther on, to increase on this point the figures we have already given you.

Without being able to attain even nearly the figures which you give us on page 3 of your letter as representing the extent of your actual need, we have, however, endeavored by new arrangements to obtain additional space which we will be glad to add to that which we had previously reserved for you. We sincerely regret our inability to do more, but you will remark surely with satisfaction that the new efforts which we have made have not been sterile, but bear an important amelioration.

GROUPS I AND III.

We have obtained a new allotment of 200 square meters, which will increase to 1,000 square meters your space in the building reserved for these groups. If you will compare this figure with that of 620 square meters in 1889, there results in your favor an augmentation of more than 50 per cent.

GROUPS IV, V, AND VI.

In the Groups IV and V, mechanics and electricity, we can add 1,000 square meters to the 3,500 already noted. In Group VI, we add 400 square meters, increasing this to 1,600 meters, the surface of your section. The total of the space thus conceded to these three groups (corresponding to the old gallery of machines which includes the section of transportation) will form then a total of 6,100 square meters—that is to say, an increase of nearly 50 per cent by comparison with the figures of 1889, which were 4,375 square meters.

Kindly remark also that Group VI of the Exposition of 1889 included the machinery and the material of all other industries, while Group IV of the new classification actually embraces only motors and useful machines. The real increase in this part of the Exposition is, therefore, much greater than would appear at first sight.

GROUPS VII AND X.

In these groups we have succeeded in gaining a space of 400 square meters, which we add to 1,500 square meters already granted.

GROUPS XII AND XV.

We can in short add 500 square meters to the two Groups XII and XV together, which will allow then 2,000 in place of the 1,500 square meters already assigned you in these groups.

We do not doubt that you will appreciate, at their full value, the efforts (exertions) which we have had to make, and the difficulties that we have had to overcome in order to obtain this increase of space in your favor, when all our space had already been divided among the various nations which will take part in the Exposition of 1900.

It is, besides, impossible for us to delay longer the allotment of space in the various buildings of the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. It is on the definite figures which result from considerable concessions, which we have just shown you, and which we reproduce in the new list hereby subjoined, that we rely upon to terminate a decision which the advancement of our works and the demands of the various powers no longer permit us to defer.

Kindly accept, Mr. Commissioner-General, the expression of my sentiments of high consideration.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE,
The Director-General of Exploitation,
Vice-President of the Committee of Directors.

État des superficies maxima des emplacements pouvant être affectés à la section des États-Unis dans les palais du Champ de Mars et des Invalides.

Nos. des groupes.	Désignation des groupes.	Superficies.
	Champ de Mars.	
I	Éducation, enseignement	1,000
III	Lettres, sciences, arts	
IV	Mécanique	4,500
V	Électricité	
VI	Génie civil	1,600
VII	Agriculture	1,900
X	Aliments	
XI	Mines	500
XIII	Tissus	1,200
XVI	Industrie chimique	400
	Invalides.	
XII	Décoration et mobilier	2,000
XV	Industries diverses	

PARIS, *le 1er octobre 1897.*

Le Directeur général de l'exploitation:

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE.

Apprové: Le Commissaire Général:

A. PICARD.

Le total des superficies correspondant aux groupes désignés ci-dessusest de 13,100 mètres carrés, soit environ 141,500 pieds carrés.

NOTA.—Les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus représentent les superficies de l'ensemble du rez-de-chaussée et du premier étage, y compris les passages principaux et secondaires, escaliers, etc.

Special Commissioner Handy to Director-General Delaunay-Belleville.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE
UNITED STATES FOR THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION OF 1900,
Paris, France, October 6, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Acknowledging the receipt of your welcome communication of October 1, I desire to make renewed expression of my appreciation of the good will toward the Government and the people of the United States manifested in your efforts to provide adequate space for our participation in your great Exposition.

In the new light thrown on your proposition by your favor of the 1st instant, as well as in view of the liberal concession made in your new tabulation, I believe that we may now quickly come to an understanding acceptable alike to my Government and to the authorities of the Exposition. These concessions serve also to assure me that the spirit in which my representations were made was thoroughly reciprocated by Mr. Picard and yourself, and are a substantial justification of my contention and testimony of the efficacy of our joint efforts to reach an equitable solution of the problem imposed upon you by the physical limitations of your Exposition. Reviewing in detail, I understand you now to provide for us as follows in the disposition of spaces:

	Square meters.	Square feet.
Liberal arts: Groups 1 and 3	1,000	10,750
Fine arts: Group 2 *a*		
Machinery, electricity, and appliances: Groups 4 and 5	4,500	48,420
Agriculture, food products: Groups 7 and 10	1,900	20,444
Horticulture: Group 8 *a*		
Forestry, chase, and fisheries: Group 9 *a*		
Mines and mining: Group 11	500	5,380
Manufacturers, etc:		
Groups 12 and 15	2,000	21,520
Group 13	1.200	12,916
Group 14	400	4,301
Transportation: Group 6	1,600	17,216
Social economy, hygiene: Group 16 *a*		
Colonization: Group 17 *a*		
Army and navy: Group 18 *a*		

a No allotment.

I am satisfied that you have done all that is possible, for the present, in the allotment of Groups 1 and 3, 4 and 5, 7 and 10, and for 12, 13, 14, and 15; and in accepting them, so far as I can do so under the conditions of the present commissionership, I acknowledge with thanks the liberal increase made, in deference to my representations, in all but one of these departments. With regard to agriculture and food products I am not indeed quite content, for the United States has much to show in these departments; but I feel the force of your suggestions that in 1889 we had carried the manufacture of agricultural machinery to a point beyond which it would be difficult to go much further in the time which has since elapsed. Nevertheless you will have no cause to regret the addition of 400 square meters to your first allotment.

As to Group 6, I venture to hope that you may find it possible to add a liberal allowance of outdoor space for the expected fine exhibit of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroad companies and of the Pullman Palace Car Company, whose displays were among the most attractive at the Chicago Exposition, and which, as I have reason to believe, will be surpassed by their exhibits of 1900.

In respect to Group 11, I fear you underestimate our needs and the attractiveness and value of the exhibits which we have in view. Professor Skiff, director of the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago, and chief of the department of mines and mining at the World's Columbian Exposition, is my authority for an estimate of not less than 25,000 square feet for our mining exhibit in Paris in 1900. Perhaps, however, it is your intention to provide for our display of mining machinery apart from the products of our mines, in the quarries under the Trocadero Hill, which I learn have been set aside for some such purpose.

Referring to spaces not yet allotted, I recur to the subjoined paragraph of your letter of September 22:

> The allotment of space in the palace assigned to Groups 2 (fine arts), 8 (horticulture and arboriculture), 9 (forestry, chase, fish and fisheries, and wild and uncultivated vegetable products), 16 (social economy and sanitary charities), 17 (colonization), and 18 (army and navy), will be the subject of further communication as soon as the study of the distribution of the several sections in the palace devoted to these groups will permit us to learn the extent of space which we can award to such countries.

From these remarks I gather that the spaces set aside for the groups therein enumerated will be hereafter allotted. I have heretofore dwelt upon the importance which we attach to an adequate reservation for our fine arts exhibit. We shall need 20,000 square feet of wall space in order to display our paintings, etc., viz, oils, water colors, engraving woodcuts, in which we are unexcelled, steel and copper plates, etchings, dry point, black and white, etc, and architectural drawings in various media. Apart from, or in excess of this wall space, the estimated requirements of floor space for sculpture is 1,600 square feet. I venture to recall in this connection my verbal suggestion that our space in 1889 was unfortunately located in upper galleries and quite out of the way, and in connection herewith I recall also your kind assurance that we shall have our due proportion of space, as compared with other countries, on the ground floor.

In regard to forestry I can promise you an exhibit which will deserve most liberal treatment. There is now going on at Nashville, Tenn., an industrial exposition, the management of which has offered free transportation for exhibits there on the condition that they become the property of the Exposition Company as trustees for the United States Government to exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Under this arrangement many very valuable exhibits are already on hand, chiefly in the mineral and forestry departments. The collections in these departments covering economic woods and geology are the finest ever made in our Southern States, and we shall add to them equally fine

displays from the woods of the Northern, Western, Pacific, and Eastern States, on the lines of the exhibits made at the World's Columbian Exposition.

There are other departments in which I am not without hope that you may yet find it possible to give us more space than now seems practicable, but realizing fully the physical limitations of your undertaking, and the many and conflicting claims that must be satisfied, I will not add to your responsibility and labors by anticipating questions that may be safely left to conferences of the future for determination.

A bill now before the Congress of the United States, making an appropriation for our representation in your Exposition, provides for the erection of a building on the grounds to be used as the headquarters of the United States Commission. I understand that the ground has been set apart for such governmental buildings. May I ask you to indicate on the general plans where and what reservation will be made for the United States, in order that plans for the erection of our building may be prepared as soon as possible.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity at your convenience to address you certain inquiries as to the matter of concessions, as I desire some information supplementary to that given in the official regulations.

Accept, Mr. Director-General, the assurance of my high consideration.

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner of the United States.

Interview of the Special Commissioner with Mr. Delaunay-Belleville.[1]

OCTOBER 7, 1897.

Accompanied by my staff, Lieutenant Baker and Colonel Long, I called on Mr. Delaunay-Belleville to thank him for his courtesy and to discuss several points regarding the correspondence leading up to the allotment of space for the United States section. Mr. Delaunay-Belleville had on his desk my letter of October 6 accepting the space offered the United States with a discussion of several points with a view of an increase in some of the departments. The interview lasted an hour and was marked by the greatest cordiality and courtesy. Mr. Delaunay-Belleville's attention was called to the great agricultural interests of the United States, and a request for an increase of space in that department was made. The amount reserved was apparently large, but was not sufficient to satisfy the demands of our harvesting machinery companies and the agricultural interests of our country. Mr. Delaunay-Belleville stated that he understood that point and would endeavor to increase the allotment, but that at this moment it would not be possible to give a definite answer as to the amount of that increase, as the area of available space was not yet definitely decided. In answer to a suggestion in his letter that the United States had made very little progress in agricultural machinery since 1889, I called his attention to the

[1] Reported by Lieut. A. C. Baker.

error of that assumption and pointed out improvements in all machines and the invention of many new ones. In response to my question whether arrangements would be made for competitive trials of agricultural and harvesting machines he reported that such trials would be held, but that the conditions of the competition and details of location had not been decided. He would, however, make that the subject of further communication as soon as any definite action was taken. He stated here that he would personally do all in his power to further the interests of the United States in this matter as well as in all others.

I then called his attention to the small space reserved for transportation exhibits, stating that the United States desires to make a fine exhibit in that department, and that the location and extent of the outdoor space for the magnificent Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Pullman trains was not set forth in his letter. He stated that he did not know the amounts of outdoor space available, and that it was impossible for him at this stage to make any definite allotment. In this connection he said that the Exposition authorities were now studying the question of the location of the boilers and dynamos for the generation and transmission of power to the various engines, and until that was decided he was unable to locate our exhibit outdoors. In the discussion that followed it developed that the motive power of all machinery in the Exposition would be electricity; that American companies desiring to furnish power could install their boilers and dynamos and that they would be paid by the Exposition Company so much per horsepower, an amount not yet fixed. However, no engines developing less than 1,000 horsepower would be accepted. The exhibitors who wish power to run their engines for live exhibits to manufacture or show processes would be provided power gratis (in Chicago there was a charge for this). This materially increases the available space for the machinery and electrical exhibits of the United States, for these are special allotments, and not included in the table of reservation of space in the various edifices. The electric transmission of power makes the plan to show the machine alongside of its manufactured product possible, and infinitely increases the educational value of the Exposition. This point and the way it is to be accomplished is now thoroughly understood.

On going back to the transportation exhibits, I suggested that in case sufficient space could not be obtained on the Exposition grounds it might be wise to consider the advisability of installation in Vincennes, where there was plenty of room, and where a complete showing of American transportation could be made. The director-general took a note of this point for future consideration, and also of the suggestion I made of showing trains in actual operation; the last suggestion made a most favorable impression. Of course, the gauge, projections, bridges, stations, platforms, etc., must be studied before this idea could be carried out—the platforms for the landing of passengers are quite different in Europe—still, this exhibit could be made, and it would

attract great attention. In case it is decided to make formal application of showing transportation in this manner, it will be necessary to furnish the Exposition Company all these details. I informed him that an English train had been shown in Chicago, and had made the trip from Chicago to New York (1,000 miles) drawn by its own engine; this exhibit was made by the London and Northwestern; also the enormous Krupp gun was transported from Baltimore to Chicago and returned.

When I brought up the subject of forestry, he said that unfortunately the building devoted to that exhibit was necessarily very small. I called his attention to the magnificent American woods and stated that at the Exposition now being held in Tennessee there was a magnificent collection available for Paris in 1900, besides a great many private collections which could be obtained. A most instructive and attractive exhibit could be made by us in case we had sufficient space. In connection with this, the possibility of a large space in Vincennes was considered, where a special building could be constructed by us on the lines of the one in Chicago, though smaller, and this will be taken up by me later.

Horticulture.—The horticultural allotment can not be made, as the plans of the hothouses have not yet been approved. This exhibit will of course be subject to the same conditions as in Chicago, one exhibit replacing another as the season advances. In case outdoor space is desired for flowers or lawn decorations, a plan must be elaborated by a committee in the United States, stating the flowers desired to be shown, and giving exact dates, so that the experts in this country can take up the matter and make definite arrangements and allotments. Fresh fruit from America can be shown in the building, one fruit replacing another in season. This would form a most attractive display, and would be a good advertisement for our canned fruits. He requested that the Exposition authorities be informed as soon as possible the intention of the United States in regard to the horticultural exhibit.

Electrical.—In response to a request by me for information regarding the ruling of the location of exhibits of companies doing business in France, the director-general stated, most clearly, that American companies established in France, under French law, forming a French company, and actually manufacturing, would exhibit in the French section. Companies established here under contracts, but not creating a manufactured product, would be forced to install in the American section; that the decision where the company exhibited, or under which nation it exhibited, would be decided by the Exposition authorities, and not by the exhibitor. As a principle, it is with the manufactured product alone that the Exposition deals.

Concessions.—I informed the director-general that I had on file several applications for concessions, and I asked him if a priority of application was any advantage to the concessionaire. He stated distinctly "No;" that the plans of all concessionaires, would be studied carefully

by a committee appointed for that purpose without regard to priority of application. He also said that the amount of percentage required by the Exposition had not yet been settled, and that the payments would not be uniform, but would depend upon the nature of the concession. I promised to send him a letter stating briefly the nature of the concessions now on file in my office, so that they could be brought to his notice. He agreed to furnish me with all the information of that nature as soon as the Exposition authorities reached some definite plan.

Fine arts.—I informed Mr. Delaunay-Belleville that I had dwelt at some length upon the allotment in fine arts in my letter of October 6, so as to bring our requirements and demands formally before his office. There was so much dissatisfaction in the art department in 1889 that I was very anxious that both in location and area of space the American artists should fare as well as those of any other country; indeed, the colony of American artists in Paris is much larger than that of any other country; besides, tremendous strides have been made by our artists since 1889, many of their pictures having been purchased by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg Palace. I earnestly requested him to bear in mind these facts, and urged him to personally look out for our interests when the allotment is made. He promised that he would give us special consideration and do the utmost in his power to satisfy our demands. It is impossible to make a definite allotment at this moment, as the Exposition authorities are not in possession of the plans of the hanging space or of the floor space in fine arts.

I informed him that I was anxious to leave Paris on October 25, and hoped he would push matters and answer my letter of October 6, so that I would not be delayed beyond that date. He said he was studying the details of that letter, and hoped to furnish me with an answer not later than Monday, October 11.

In answer to my inquiry as to where the principal installation of the United States would be made, he stated in the manufactures building, on the Esplanade des Invalides, which was the finest architecturally and would have the most elaborate decoration. It is in this building where the United States will have the greatest prominence and where its installation will attract the most attention.

Mr. Delaunay-Belleville, in compliance with my representation that in regard to location the United States desired to have as neighbors the great powers, stated that as far as he was able he would put the United States section next the great exhibitors of Europe.

Special Commissioner Handy to Director-General Delaunay-Belleville.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PARIS
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1900,
Paris, France, October 11, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the verbal understanding in our last interview I have the honor to hand you herewith a list of the applications of citizens of the United States for concessions which have been received by me up to the present time. These applications are accompanied by memoranda of the nature of the concessions respectively desired.

I quite understand that it is too early to have definite action on these matters, but I desire to reserve for the applicants such rights, if any, as may be implied in priority of application.

If, in any case, you should wish to be put in direct communication with the applicants, I shall be glad to meet your wishes.

In acknowledging this letter I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me of any modifications which may have been made in the matter of concessions since the regulations heretofore promulgated were published; upon what terms concessions are to be granted, whether they are to be let in competition to the highest bidder, what deposit of security will be required, what extent, if at all, concessions for restaurants, refreshments, or music will be exclusive, etc.

I am receiving many letters from America on these topics, and will be exceedingly obliged for all information bearing thereon which may be in your power to give.

Thanking you in advance, and with assurances of my high esteem, I am, yours, very truly,

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner of the United States.

Propositions submitted to United States Special Commissioner, Universal Exposition, Paris, 1900.

Name.	Address.	Date.	Proposition.
Ruben & Andrews	26 Av. Kleber	July 5	American Theater.
G. K. Glenn	Nashville	Aug. 26	Panorama "Battle of Gettysburg."
George Metzger	Chicago	Aug. 27	American bar.
Andrew McNally and others.	do	do	American railroad and ticket office. Bureau of information for travelers.
John R. Key	do	do	A picture of the World's Columbian Exposition.
S. B. Cross	Parkersburg, W. Va	Sept. 6	American restaurant.
Louis B. Anderson, for Cody & Saullsbury.	Chicago	do	Wild West Show. (Buffalo Bill—Hon. W. F. Cody.)
F. Ziegfeld, jr	Herald Square Theater, New York.	Sept. 8	Sousa's Military Band.
F. L. Gardner	47 Bd. Haussman	Sept. 27	Illustrating gold mine working.
Scott H. Tolman	16 Temple Place, Boston.	do	Steel globe tower.
Perley & Stevens	New York	do	American café.
C. A. Dunlop	Providence, R. I	Sept. 25	Electrical illuminating fountain.
E. Caubert & Cie	Chicago	Sept. 27	Sale of American beer.
Capt. E. Lawton	Manning, N. Y	Sept. 2	"The Six Nation Indian Exhibition Co."

Director-General Delaunay-Belleville to Special Commissioner Handy.

[Translation.]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Paris, October 13, 1897.

Mr. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you communicate to me a list of applications which have been addressed to you by divers citizens of the United States with a view to attain certain concessions at the Exposition Universelle of 1900.

I hasten to inform you that these applications have been submitted to the commissioner-general and carefully noted in order that they may be considered as far as it may be possible when these questions of concessions come up for examination.

Accept, Mr. Commissioner-General, the expression of my high consideration.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE,
The Director-General of Exploitation,
Vice-President of the Committee of Direction.

Director-General Delaunay-Belleville to Special Commissioner Handy.

[Translation.]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Paris, October 13, 1897.

Mr. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL: I have duly received your letter of the 6th of October.

I am very happy to note that we are entirely in accord as to Groups I and III, IV and V, VII and X, XII, XIII, and XIV and XV.

You explained that an increase of 400 square meters in agriculture and alimentation (food products) would be particularly agreeable to you. I can state that an allottment of that dimension can be given you outside of the (palaces) agricultural buildings for harvesting machines, agricultural products which can be installed in the open air, or under like structures furnished by yourself.

I hope that this new arrangement will give you entire satisfaction.

As to Group VI, you expressed the desire that a large addition of space in the open air may be accorded to you, that it may be placed at the disposition of several great companies (railroads) of the United States for the purpose of exhibiting their material. You also stated in the conversation which I had the honor to have with you that this exhibit might be placed in the park at Vincennes, where will also be installed numerous exhibits of sport and transportation.

I make a favorable note of this suggestion and think I shall be able to meet your wishes. You also stated that you were interested in having the transportation material, notably the Pullman cars, running upon certain parts of the French railway lines. The commissioner-general at this moment sees no objection to this suggestion. It is understood, however, that the interested parties will have to arrange this matter with the French railway company, notably with relation to the weight of wagons, length, the radius of arcs, and the matter of stations.

In Group XI fresh examinations and renewed efforts permit me to augment by 200 square meters the space already allotted you, which makes 700 square meters your allotment for this group.

I hope that you will be satisfied with this increase. It is, of course, independent of anything you make in the underground Exposition of the Trocadero after communicating with the mining committee of France, concessionnaires of these grounds.

As to the space not yet allotted, we take favorable notice of your express desires in the conclusion of your letter, and we will bear it most favorably in mind when the subdivision is made very soon.

Accept, Mr. Commissioner-General, the expression of my sentiments of high consideration.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE,
The Director-General of Exploitation,
Vice-President of the Committee of Directors.

Special Commissioner Handy to Director-General Delaunay-Belleville

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 15, 1897.*

Mr. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of October, in which you graciously make an addition of 400 square meters to the space previously allotted the United States in Groups VII and X (agriculture and food products) and of 200 square meters in Group XI (mines), under certain restrictions therein stated. I note also with pleasure the favorable disposition of the commissioner-general in the matter of large addition of space in the open air for the disposition of certain important railway and other transportation exhibits.

These concessions and assurances are very gratifying, and I beg that you will accept my thanks, and convey them also to the commissioner-general, in recognition of the uniform courtesy and consideration which have characterized the Exposition authorities in their negotiations with the representative of the United States.

In view of the fact that you are not able at present, as I understand, to make definite allotments for the groups of fine arts, horticulture, forestry, etc., social economy and hygene, colonization, and Army and

Navy, and as some considerable time must elapse before you can approach the subject of these additional allotments, I have the honor to advise you that I shall return to the United States, sailing on the 23d instant. This early departure is made necessary by the requirement of Congress that I shall make a report to the President on the 1st of December next.

After my departure from Paris and until after you are otherwise advised my office in this city will be in charge of the secretary of this commissionership, Col. Charles Chaille-Long, who will forward such communications as you may desire to make to me with reference to exposition matters. I commend Colonel Chaille-Long to your courtesy and confidence.

Before leaving, I shall have the honor to wait upon the commissioner-general and yourself, and I trust you will pardon me if I embrace that opportunity to make a few additional observations on matters yet undetermined.

Accept, dear sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Very truly, yours,

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner.

Letter of Commissioner Handy to Manufacturers.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF
THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PARIS
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1900,
Chicago, August 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved July 19, 1897, contains the following provision:

International Exposition at Paris: That the invitation of the Republic of France to take part in the exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the fifteenth day of April and closing the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred, is accepted; and the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to make proper representation of the products of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

That the President shall appoint a Special Commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed Exposition, who shall take all proper measures to provide for the representation of the industries and natural resources of the United States by their citizens in said Exposition, and shall procure proper space and privileges therefor, and shall make report to the President, to be submitted to Congress on the first day of its next regular session, containing his proceedings hereunder, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Pursuant to this law I was appointed Special Commissioner of the United States, "to take all proper measures for the representation of the industrial and natural resources of the United States by their citizens" at the Paris Exposition in 1900. In the discharge of the duties of this commissionership I have opened offices in Chicago and New York, and shall shortly proceed to Paris to secure proper space and privileges for the United States exhibit in said Exposition.

I shall be glad to be advised at your earliest convenience whether you propose to make an exhibit in the proposed Exposition, and if so, what is the nature of the exhibit and what will be your probable requirements in the matter of space.

Of course specific and conclusive information is not to be expected at this early period, and an expression of intention in response to this inquiry will not be binding upon you, nor will its filing in my office involve any obligation upon the part of the United States Government. The purpose is to obtain approximately an idea of the quantity of space which should be allotted to the United States, and of the character and number of probable exhibits.

Pending the receipt of more direct official information, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying interesting report of the plan and scope of the Paris Exposition of 1900, made by Mr. Morss, our late consul-general at Paris, to the State Department, and published by authority of the Secretary of State.

Soliciting your careful attention to this matter, and assuring you that an early response will be highly appreciated, I have the honor to be,

Very truly, yours,

MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Work upon the grounds and buildings is proceeding rapidly, although with great care, and there is no doubt that the buildings will be ready and the exhibits will have been installed April 15, 1900, the date set for the opening of the Exposition. The site will be practically the same as was occupied by the exposition of 1889, the total space being 336 acres, 96 more than was available for the last exposition. The area compared with that of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which occupied all of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, 740 acres in all, shows the limitations with which the officials have to contend. A larger space might have been had in the suburbs, but the municipal council of Paris and the council general of the Seine department strongly opposed all proposals to locate any part of the Exposition outside of the city. A distribution of the buildings among various

sections of the city was also decided to be impracticable, for it would cause serious embarrassment to visitors and necessitate supplementary outlays for transportation. In that case the transportation question would be a much greater problem than it was at Chicago, for Paris has not as great facilities for urban travel as have American cities, and if the Exposition were to be scattered or wholly located beyond walking distance, the attendance would be seriously diminished. These limitations must be understood to comprehend properly the extremely limited space which will be at the disposal of exhibitors.

The ground which will be occupied includes the public grounds on both sides of the Seine from the Place de la Concorde to the suburb of Passy. In this area are embraced the Champs des Mars, the Trocadero Palace and Park, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quai d'Orsay, the Quai de la Conference, the Cours la Reine, and a large section of the Champs Elysees, including that part upon which stood the Palais de l'Industrie, the principal building of the Exposition of 1855. So great has been the pressure for space that $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground have been made by filling in along the banks of the Seine.

The site lends itself readily to decoration, and in its treatment the best landscape gardeners of Paris will display their art at its best. The gardens and terraces on both sides of the river will be utilized as a part of the general scheme of beauty. Spanning the Seine, and connecting the two sites of the Exposition, will be a magnificent new bridge, to be known as the Pont d'Alexander III, and which will cost nearly $400,000. This will be one of the architectural triumphs of the Exposition, the most imposing and ornamental avenue of approach, and it will correspond in a degree to the Court of Honor at the World's Columbian Exposition. The corner stone of this bridge was laid by the Czar Nicholas in October, 1895. One of the great caissons has been made and sunk into the bottom of the Seine, and work upon the second will begin in January, 1898. The river and its banks connected by this bridge are to be made a dream of loveliness. Here will be pavilions, where will be received the potentates of the earth who are expected to attend and pay tribute to republican France.

The work of clearing the site and constructing the buildings is progressing rapidly. The grounds are inclosed by a high board fence, to hide the scaffolding, the débris, and the workmen from the public eye. Here several magnificent structures are being razed to the ground that they may be replaced by others more magnificent. Most of the buildings of 1889 have been already destroyed, and little is left of the beautiful fountain facing the Eiffel Tower. The machinery hall alone will be allowed to stand, and that is to be remodeled in various ways so that it will not be recognizable. The old palace of fine arts and that of liberal arts are now being razed, and the Palais de l'Industrie is also being sacrificed.

As yet only the two art palaces have begun to rear their heads, for the architectural plans for the other buildings have not been fully

matured. The designs for the buildings are all to be secured by competition, the prizes being awarded by a committee of the Institute of Architects acting with the director-general and other officials of the Exposition. Among the most imposing buildings will be the two fine art palaces now being constructed on the site of the old Palais de l'Industrie. These are at present popularly spoken of, respectively, as the Grand Palais des Beaux-Arts and the Petit Palais des Beaux-Arts. They can not fail to be worthy of the exhibits which they will have and of the beautiful capital which they will adorn. They are to be permanent structures, and the sum of $4,200,000 will be spent in their construction. The Grand Palais will be the repository of the finest art treasures of France, and there the salons of coming years will be held. In the other the works of foreign artists probably will be displayed during the Exposition period.

To the west of the fine arts buildings, on the north side of the Seine and in the Cours la Reine, will be located the agricultural and horticultural buildings, while other exhibits of plants and flowers will be made in gardens and greenhouses out of doors. It is intended that the buildings of the smaller nations shall also be located here. Farther west, where the Pont de Jena spans the river and at the Place du Trocadero, it is the intention to place the colonial exhibits, both of French and foreign dependencies.

By far the larger number of buildings will be south of the Seine, the Champs des Mars being the site of the most important. At the extreme south of this plaza will be the structure devoted to agriculture and food products. Next to it, going north toward the river, is the site of the building for electrical industries, which, it is expected, will be an even greater attraction than at previous expositions. General machinery and mechanical appliances will be housed to the north, but the palais des machines will not be so large proportionately as it has been at other expositions, because of the intention of the authorities as far as possible to exhibit the machine by the side of its product, thus placing machinery even in the liberal arts building, where instruments and general processes of science, letters, and arts will be on view. As the visitor walks toward the Seine he will find next on his left the building devoted to chemical industries. On the same side will be that for civil engineering and transportation, with textile fabrics on the right. Liberal arts will find a home directly north, while next to the great Eiffel Tower at the north end of the Champs de Mars will be the place for the exhibition of products of the mines and mining machinery.

Farther east on the Esplanade des Invalides, half a mile away and connected by a narrow strip along the banks of the river, will be the great building of the Exposition, that of general manufactures. This, it is predicted, will be the finest architecturally and most elaborately decorated. On the Rue Fabert north of the manufactures building educational exhibits will find a home.

Directly on the banks of the Seine, on the ground that has been reclaimed from the river, will be located the army and navy exhibits, a special building for marine transportation, and another for products of the forest, fisheries, and chase. This last group has been arranged with less definiteness than any of the others and is subject to change. It is largely on this account that the officials have not yet apportioned space for the exhibits of these groups to the United States or any other foreign country.

Aside from the greater exhibition buildings, it is estimated that one-tenth of the ground will be covered by special structures of less pretensions. Some of these will house special exhibits, among which it is expected that the United States will be represented, but these must be the subject of special arrangement. There will also be Government buildings erected by foreign nations, but these are intended for the most part for the smaller countries of the world whose industries are not sufficiently large to be subdivided among the groups provided for by the classification. There are to be no foreign governmental buildings like those at Chicago. Governments whose sovereigns have signified their intention of visiting the Exposition will be assigned space on the Quai d'Orsay for pavilions where those sovereigns may be fittingly housed and appropriately entertained, but these will not be open to the public except by invitation and will not be available for exhibit purposes. It is the intention to locate these smaller buildings on the south bank of the Seine, between the Eiffel tower and the new Pont d'Alexandre. No governmental or private building is to be erected except with the approval of and under the supervision of the superintending architect. Color and brilliancy are courted, but there is to be nothing that will mar the general harmony of the whole. Each nation, however, will be allowed the greatest possible latitude consistent with unity in the general design.

The Midway Plaisance of the World's Columbian Exposition will have its counterpart, and the authorities are busying themselves devising plans, or passing upon those of individuals, for the amusement of the crowds who will throng the grounds in 1900. Quaint and queer customs of the little-known nations are to be shown, making it possible for one to see the ends of the earth without journeying that distance. A street in Cairo or Bagdad, bigger and better than that at the Columbian Exposition, and on different lines, is promised. China is to be represented by a village, and the corner of an old Spanish town is to be reproduced, showing the habits of the old Moors and Andalusians. Siam is to have similar representation. Japan under feudal times is to be shown, and one concessionaire proposes to present the moon as it would appear to a person only 3 feet distant from that orb. From present indications the chief feature of this quarter of the Exposition grounds will be the "Street of Paris," which is to be reproduced on the Cours la Reine in accordance with plans prepared

by the director of the opera. A century of life in Paris will be depicted, showing the changes made during that time in the manners and customs of the Parisians. This, it is promised, will be the essence of Paris, the "Ne plus ultra of Parisiana," as one of the Exposition officials expressed it. Paris itself will be more than ever interesting and captivating to the visitor.

The city will take advantage of the occasion to spend millions in permanent improvements, which will add to the beauty of the municipality. Parks and public gardens are to be laid out and those already in existence will be improved. Every part of the city will have its oasis of green, while trees and turf are to be scattered liberally, making almost a new system of boulevards. Upper St. Phillipe de Roule and the St. Marguerite Quarter have already been selected for the location of new parks. New streets are to be lined with trees, the rows of trees in the Champs Elysées will be doubled, and more trees will be planted in the Avenue du Bois du Boulogne. All the roads leading into the bois are to be newly beautified with terraces covered with flowers. The system of electric lighting is to be extended so that all of the principal streets and boulevards will be brilliant at night. Many new modern hotels are projected, and new theaters will be built.

Paris will receive permanent benefits from the Exposition, for many of the best buildings will be constructed to last for years. One of the greatest gains to the city will be the new permanent railway depot on the Place des Invalides, which I understand is to be modeled to some extent after the terminal station which was a feature so valuable as well as ornamental at the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

Appendix C.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

This is the fifth international exposition to be held at Paris, the previous exhibitions having been in the years 1855, 1867, 1878, and 1889. Preparations began before the Exposition of 1889 had hardly terminated, and 1900 was fixed upon as a fitting year for celebration, inasmuch as it will be the closing year of the nineteenth century, that hundred years in which the world has made its greatest progress in science, industry, and civilization. The official initiative was taken by M. Roche, then minister of commerce and industry, who, in July, 1892, made a recommendation to President Carnot. A decree was immediately issued by the President, on July 13, 1893, announcing, "A universal exposition of works of art, and of industrial and agricultural products," and fixing the date as April 15 to November 5, 1900.

A financial scheme was devised by a temporary commission, and this has been subjected to scarcely any change. The estimated cost of the Exposition is 106,785,000 francs, or $20,609,505. The city of Paris has

appropriated 20,000,000 francs and the nation an equal amount. The main source of revenue, 60,000,000 francs, in fact, represents the receipts from a popular bond issue of 3,250,000 bonds, of 20 francs ($3.86) each, underwritten by three of the principal banks. A similar system was used in raising the bulk of money needed in 1889, but the bonds then were for 25 francs. It has been said that these bonds are lottery tickets, but they are not so considered by the French law, although they bear striking resemblance thereto. They are redeemable by the holders in 20 full-paid admissions, valued at 1 franc each, and in addition every holder of a bond will be entitled to demand, before the opening of the Exposition, one of the two following privileges: A permanent reduction of 25 per cent in the charge of admission to all places of amusement within the boundaries of the fair, and liberal reductions, amounting sometimes to one-third, in the cost of transportation from distant parts of the country during the Exposition months.

The resemblance to a lottery is found in the fact that as the bonds bear no interest, in lieu thereof the interest is used to form a fund, from which 4,313 prizes are being distributed in 29 drawings. Six of these drawings occurred in 1896, six during the present year, and six will take place in each of the years 1898 and 1899, and five during the Exposition itself.

It is expected that the receipts from the Exposition will be large, and should there be a surplus, it will be divided equally between the municipal and national governments—that is, of Paris and France.

The money raised is to be expended as follows: Two new palaces on the Champs-Élysées, $4,200,000; Champs-de Mars, $2,600,000; Esplanade des Invalides, $1,000,000; on the Quais, $320,000; on bridges and footways across the same, $1,000,000; mechanical and electrical supplies, $1,350,000; belt-line railway, $300,000; fêtes and contests, $1,100,000; retrospective exhibitions, $300,000; musical congress, $200,000; for workmen who make exhibits, $80,000; expenses of juries and medals, $200,000. The total is thus unofficially summarized: Construction, $14,600,000; advertising and entertaining, $2,400,000; managers and their assistants, $1,600,000. The balance is reserved for emergencies.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The general regulations, as formulated by the commissary-general and the consultative commission and approved by the minister of commerce, industry, posts, and telegraphs, were promulgated by President Casimir-Perrier August 7, 1894. These regulations comprise 108 articles, in 12 sections, and all provisions of the same which will affect intending American exhibitors are embraced in the summary which follows. In most respects the regulations are similar to those of the exposition of 1889. A few radical innovations are made, however. The regulations are more elaborate and detailed than those of the last exposition, the administration having endeavored, so far as possible, to cover every detail of the great enterprise which could be anticipated, and leave for subsequent determination only matters of a special, secondary, or accessory character.

CONSTITUTIVE ELEMENTS—GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES.

The Exposition will open April 15 and close November 5, 1900.

Works of art, agricultural and industrial products, and generally speaking all the objects comprised in the classification annexed to these rules and regulations, will be admitted to the Exposition.

All nations are invited to participate on equal terms.

To the contemporary Exposition will be joined a retrospective centennial Exposition, reviewing the progress accomplished since 1800 in the various branches of production.

All machinery, so far as possible, will be operated on the grounds in full view of the public.

Special expositions (historical, anthropological, and ethnological, etc.), special competitions (agricultural implements, live animals, etc.), musical performances, and special congresses of various kinds will be held in connection with the Exposition.

Each foreign nation participating in the Exposition will be represented by a commissioner or delegate, who will have the sole right to treat with the commissary-general, the director-general, and the directors as to all questions which concern his countrymen, and especially those relating to the distribution of space among the different countries, the erection of buildings, and the admission and installation of exhibits.

Foreign exhibitors must correspond with the commissioners of their respective countries, and can not communicate directly with the administration of the Exposition. This regulation will be imperative, except as regards the retrospective centennial Exposition. (This latter will be absolutely distinct from the foreign sections of the contemporary Exposition, and the administration may treat directly with foreigners possessing objects desired for the collections of the history of labor for the century.)

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.[1]

The vexed question of classification has been profoundly studied in all its aspects by M. Picard, the accomplished commissary-general, and by the superior commission. The difficulties—in fact the utter impossibility—of devising a scheme of classification absolutely logical and entirely free from practical disadvantages were fully recognized. The commission examined with great care the classifications of all the international expositions of the past, both in France and other countries, and considered fully the various criticisms to which they have been subjected in the light of the actual results achieved. The report of the commissary-general upon this subject is an able and comprehensive paper, in which the various theories of classification are impartially discussed and the advantages and disadvantages of each fully set forth. Of the classification at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, it is said that "while it was inspired by a lively appreciation of that which constitutes the value of man and the grandeur of the peoples, it would have been improved had it been less heterogeneous." Of the classification at the Chicago World's Fair it is said: "Notwithstanding its real merits, it can not be considered a model to imitate. It erred notably in the minute subdivision of the classes."

For the classification at the approaching Exposition, that of 1889 is taken as a point of departure, and such modifications have been made as were suggested by the legitimate criticisms of which it was the object, and by the lessons taught by foreign expositions.

The post of honor is occupied by education, "the channel by which man enters into life, the source of all progress." Next come the works of art, and the third place is assigned to the instruments and general processes of letters, science, and arts. Then come "the great factors of contemporary production, the most powerful agents of industrial achievement at the end of the nineteenth century"—the material and general processes of mechanics, electricity, civil engineering, methods of transportation. Next follow the exploitation and the products, superficial or subterranean, of the earth: Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, the chase, fisheries, placer mining, food stuffs, mines, and metallurgy. Next in order are the decoration and furnishing of public buildings and habitations, threads, yarns, tissues, textile fabrics, wearing apparel, chemical industries, various manufactures. "Social economy, to which have been reserved the developments worthy of its actual rôle, follows naturally the various branches of artistic, agricultural, and industrial production." It will embrace also hygiene and public or organized charity.

A new group has been created for the "moral and material work of colonization," and the series closes with the military and naval group.

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[1] Having carefully revised and compared it with the original documents, I make free use of the admirable translation and synopsis of the regulations made by Hon. S. E. Morss, late consul-general of the United States at Paris, and transmitted by him to the State Department.—M. P. H.

In all, there will be 18 groups and 120 sections, as compared with 12 groups and nearly 1,000 sections at Chicago.

An interesting innovation has been introduced in the classes of decorative arts, each of which will comprise two sections—one for the authors of designs, cartoons, sketches, etc., the other for the manufacturers. Each section will receive distinct awards, so that the artists will be recognized as exhibitors and not as collaborators.

In all departments of the Exposition, so far as practicable, materials and processes will be found in contact with products. All machinery will be operated under the eye of the public, so that visitors may familiarize themselves with its practical workings and follow the successive transformations of the crude material until it assumes the form of the finished article. Exhibitors will not be required, however, to expose methods and processes of fabrication an important element of whose value is their secrecy.

In so far as compatible with the vast extent of the Exposition grounds and the necessary dispersion of the exhibits among several main halls and the pavilions of different countries and of important exhibitors, the arrangement of the Exposition will be such that all the products of a single country will be brought into juxtaposition, as well as those of different countries pertaining to one class of industry. Thus, in proceeding in one direction the visitor may review successively the various exhibits of the United States or any other nation; proceeding in another direction he may examine successively all the exhibits from the different countries of one general class, such as agriculture, electricity, etc. But where it is not practicable, in arranging the Exposition, to consider both the nature of the products and their place of origin, the grouping will follow the nature, the destination, and utility of the objects rather than the country of production. Under this plan the different varieties of machinery will not be gathered together but will be dispersed through the buildings and grounds. "If," says the commissary-general, "the visitors are deprived of the imposing spectacle which was afforded by the immense accumulations in the old gallery of machines; if the grand effect of mass and multiplicity due to such concentration is lost to them, they will no longer pass by engines and apparatus without suspecting their purpose or their manner of operation; the confusion of their minds will be dissipated; they will comprehend and will be instructed, which is the chief object of these periodical assizes of industry."

The following shows the classification adopted, by groups and classes:

GROUP NO. 1.—*Education and instruction.*

(1) Infant, primary, and adult education.
(2) Secondary instruction.
(3) Superior education, scientific instruments.
(4) Special artistic education.
(5) Special agricultural training.
(6) Industrial and commercial education.

GROUP No. 2.—*Works of art.*

(7) Paintings, cartoons, designs.
(8) Engraving, lithography.
(9) Sculpture, medal and gem engraving.
(10) Architecture.

GROUP No. 3.—*Instruments and general processes of letters, sciences, and arts.*

(11) Typography, printing in general.
(12) Photography in two categories, viz, professional and amateur.
(13) Books, musical editions, bookbinding, posters, newspapers.
(14) Maps, instruments of geography and cosmography, topography.
(15) Instruments of precision, coins, medals.
(16) Medicine, surgery.
(17) Musical instruments.
(18) Theatrical plants, materials, and accessories.

GROUP No. 4.—*Materials and general processes of mechanics.*

(19) Steam engines.
(20) Engines using other motive power (except electricity).
(21) General mechanical apparatus.
(22) Tools and implements of manufacturing.

GROUP No. 5.—*Electricity.*

(23) Production and mechanical utilization of electricity.
(24) Chemical electricity.
(25) Electric lighting.
(26) Telegraphy and telephones.
(27) Different applications of electricity.

GROUP No. 6.—*Civil engineering and transportation.*

(28) Materials and processes of civil engineering.
(29) Models, plans, and designs of public works.
(30) Coach and cart building.
(31) Saddles and harness.
(32) Railway and tramway construction.
(33) Shipbuilding.
(34) Aërostation.

GROUP No. 7.—*Agriculture.*

(35) Agricultural materials and processes.
(36) Viticulture.
(37) Agricultural industries.
(38) Agriculture, science, husbandry statistics.
(39) Alimentary agricultural products of vegetable origin.
(40) Alimentary agricultural products of animal origin.
(41) Nonedible agricultural products of animal origin.
(42) Useful insects and their products, hurtful insects, and vegetable parasites.

GROUP No. 8.—*Horticulture and aboriculture.*

(43) Materials and processes of horticulture and aboriculture.
(44) Kitchen-garden plants.
(45) Fruit trees, fruits.
(46) Trees, shrubs, plants, ornamental flowers.
(47) Conservatory plants.
(48) Horticultural and nursery seeds and slips.

GROUP No. 9.—*Forestry, the chase, fisheries, cueillettes.*

(49) Materials and processes of forestry.
(50) Forestry products.
(51) Sporting arms.
(52) Products of the chase.
(53) Fishing tackle and products, pisciculture.
(54) Wild or noncultivated vegetable products, implements used in gathering the same.

GROUP No. 10.—*Food stuffs.*

(55) Materials and processes of alimentary industries.
(56) Farinaceous products and their derivatives.
(57) Bread and pastry.
(58) Preserved meats, fish, vegetables, and fruits.
(59) Sugar, confectionery, condiments, stimulants.
(60) Wines, spirits.
(61) Miscellaneous beverages.

GROUP No. 11.—*Mines and metallurgy.*

(62) Materials and processes and products of mines, ores, and quarries.
(63) Materials and processes and products of large metallurgy.
(64) Materials and processes of small metallurgy.

GROUP No. 12.—*Decoration and furniture of public buildings and habitations.*

(65) Fixed ornamentation of public edifices and of dwelling houses.
(66) Stained glass.
(67) Wall paper.
(68) Low-grade and high-grade furniture.
(69) Carpets, tapestries, and other upholstery fabrics.
(70) Temporary decorations and upholstery products.
(71) Pottery.
(72) Crystal and glass ware.
(73) Heating and ventilating systems and apparatus.
(74) Lighting apparatus other than electric.

GROUP No. 13.—*Threads, yarns, textile fabrics, wearing apparel.*

(75) Plants, materials, and processes of spinning and rope making.
(76) Plants, materials, and processes of weaving.
(77) Bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of textiles, plants, materials, and processes.
(78) Materials and processes of needlework, and the making of wearing apparel.
(79) Cotton threads and fabrics.
(80) Linen, hemp, etc., threads and tissues, rope products.
(81) Woolen yarns and tissues.
(82) Raw and manufactured silks.
(83) Laces, embroideries, and trimmings.
(84) Ready-made apparel for men, women, and children.
(85) Miscellaneous attire.

GROUP No. 14.—*Chemical industries.*

(86) Chemical and pharmaceutical arts.
(87) Paper making.
(88) Hides and skins and leather.
(89) Perfumery.
(90) Tobacco and match manufactures.

GROUP NO. 15.—*General manufactures.*

(91) Stationery.
(92) Cutlery.
(93) Gold and silver ware.
(94) Jewelry.
(95) Clocks, watches, and other timekeepers.
(96) Bronze, cast iron, and forged iron, embossed metals.
(97) Brushes, notions, basket work.
(98) Rubber products, traveling and camping articles.
(99) Toys and games.

GROUP NO. 16.—*Social economy, hygiene, organized charity.*

(100) Apprenticeship, protection of child labor.
(101) Wages, profit sharing.
(102) Wholesale and retail industries, cooperative associations of production and credit.
(103) Cultivation of large and small farms, agricultural syndicates and banks.
(104) Safety of workshops, labor regulations.
(105) Workmen's dwellings.
(106) Cooperative stores.
(107) Institutions for the intellectual and moral development of workmen.
(108) Savings banks, friendly societies.
(109) Public and private efforts for improving the condition of the people.
(110) Hygiene.
(111) Public relief.

GROUP NO. 17.—*Colonization.*

(112) Modes of colonization.
(113) Colonial plants and materials.
(114) Special merchandise for exportation to colonies.

GROUP NO. 18.—*Military and naval.*

(115) Artillery armaments and plants.
(116) Military engineering.
(117) Naval engineering, hydraulics, torpedoes.
(118) Maps, hydrography, sundry instruments.
(119) Military and naval equipment and administration.
(120) Hygiene and sanitary materials and services.

APPENDIX E.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITS.

Works of art.—The contemporary Exposition will be open to the works of French and foreign artists executed since the 1st of May, 1889.

Copies (even those representing a work in a different class from that of the original), paintings, designs, or engravings unframed, engravings obtained by industrial processes, and sculptures in clay will not be admitted.

Applications for admission will differ according to the class to which the proposed exhibit appertains, and must conform to the models to be prescribed by the commissary-general. They will contain a designation of the work, giving its dimensions, and mentioning the expositions

VIEW OF THE BANKS OF THE SEINE, TAKEN FROM THE PONT DES INVALIDES.

at which it has been exhibited. Printed forms of application will be furnished gratuitously. No artist will be permitted to exhibit more than ten works. Artists of France and French colonies must file their applications between the 16th and 31st of May, 1899.

Applications for the admission of the works of foreign artists must be made through the commissioner or delegate of the country of which the applicant is a citizen. They must receive the approval of the minister of beaux arts not later than December 31, 1899, and will then be definitely acted upon by the commissary-general. The commissary-general will transmit the proper certificate to all artists whose works have been admitted.

The latter must furnish, not later than February 15, 1900, a statement giving his full name, date and place of birth, names of his masters, mentions of his recompenses at Paris expositions, subject and dimensions of his works, and names of their owners. Printed forms for this statement will be supplied.

One or several special commissions will be created to prepare the Centennial Exposition. The commissary-general will decree, upon the recommendations of these commissions, a list of the works admitted to such Exposition, and will cause certificate of admission to be delivered to the proper persons.

Industrial, agricultural, and miscellaneous objects.—All industrial and agricultural products will be admitted to the contemporary Exposition except (1) those of an explosive and fulminant character; (2) primings, fireworks, matches, and analogous articles, except in a state of imitation and containing no inflammable material; (3) spirits, alcohols, essences, oils, corrosive matters, and all fluids and substances of an unwholesome or offensive character or which can alter or injure other exhibits, unless the same are inclosed in solid vessels, appropriate in form and of small dimensions.

Applications for admissions of all products must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied gratuitously by the commissary-general.

Applicants requiring gas, steam, or water, will state in their applications the quantity needed. Those desiring to operate machinery will state the speed at which the same will be worked, and the kind and quantity of motive power required.

The admission of foreign products will be authorized by the commissary-general upon the propositions of the commissioners of the various countries, which must be filed on or before February 15, 1899, and for all articles which for special reasons are to be exhibited in a class section on or before February 1, 1899.

The committees of admission, each for its class, will prepare the organization of the Centennial Exposition, and the director-general of the Exposition will decree the list of objects accepted, and deliver certificates of admission.

Appendix F.

SHIPMENT, RECEPTION, INSTALLATION, AND RESHIPMENT OF EXHIBITS.

WORKS OF ART.

All works of art must be deposited at the fine arts building between February 15 and 20, 1900, under arrangements to be prescribed by the commissary-general.

All expenses of packing, unpacking, repacking, transportation to and from Exposition grounds, and storage and preservation of cases will be at the charge of exhibitors, so far as the contemporary Exposition is concerned, but such expenses as to the Centennial Exposition may be assumed by the administration of beaux arts.

All expenses of installation of exhibits, decoration of the halls and interior, guardianship of fine-arts hall, etc., will be assumed by the administration of beaux arts, save as to special arrangements made at the instance of the commissioners of foreign countries, which will be at their charge.

No work admitted can be removed before the close of the Exposition, whether it shall have been sold or not, except under special permit issued by the commissary-general at the instance of the director of beaux arts.

All works exhibited must be removed within one month after the close of the exhibition.

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

All objects admitted will be introduced into the Exposition before December 1, 1899, and February 28, 1900, according to the regulations to be prescribed by the commissary-general. Due notice will be given of special tariffs made to exhibitors by railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies.

No charge will be made to exhibitors for space, water, gas, steam, or other motive power required by them, but connections with main gas, water, or steam pipes, counter and auxiliary shafting, etc., will be provided by exhibitors.

All expenses of packing, unpacking, repacking, installation, storage, preservation of cases and transportation to and from the grounds must be borne by exhibitors in the contemporary Exposition. The expenses of installation will include the establishment of special passageways, the construction of all special partitions, ceilings, windows, platforms, railings, fixtures, etc., all of which must conform to the plans adopted by the Exposition management.

As to certain of these constructions, the administration reserves the right to execute them in whole or in part at the expense of the commissioner of the department or of the country to which they appertain.

All or a part of such expenses in connection with the Centennial Exposition may be assumed by the administration.

Workmen exhibiting on their own account in the contemporary Exposition will be relieved of all expense on account of installation.

No special construction within the Exposition grounds will be authorized until the plans of the same, embracing also the approaches and the interior arrangements, have been approved by the management.

A committee of installation will be created for each class of groups, works of art excepted, which will apportion the space among the exhibitors, prepare and submit to the administration plans of installation and decoration, supervise the execution of the same, provide for maintenance and guarding, and assess expenses upon exhibitors and collect the same.

The commissioners of foreign countries will make their own installations in the positions erected by them and in the parts of the general building assigned to them, all plans for the same to be submitted for approval to the administration.

All exhibits, without exception, must be made in the name of the person, firm, or company signing the application for the same, but the names of persons of every grade who may have contributed in any way to the preparation of the exhibit may be added.

All exhibitors in the contemporary sections are expressly invited to mark their exhibits with the market prices of the same, but this is not compulsory.

All exhibitors of dangerous, insalubrious, or objectionable articles of any kind must conform strictly to the conditions prescribed for such exhibit, and all such articles must be removed at any time when required by the administration.

No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exposition without a special permit, except those produced on the grounds under special authorization.

All exhibits, installations, and special constructions of every kind must be removed, at the latest, six weeks after the close of the Exposition, at which time the management will remove the same at the charge of the exhibitors.

The materials will be placed in a public warehouse, and if the charges are not paid by June 30, 1901, the same will be sold, and the net profits turned over to the assistance publique, or poor fund, of the State.

Regulations as to tariff duties, indirect taxes, and octroi, or

REGULATIONS AS TO TARIFF DUTIES, INDIRECT TAXES, AND OCTROI, OR MUNICIPAL DUTIES ON EXHIBITS.

The provisions under this head are very liberal as regards foreign exhibitors.

The Exposition grounds are constituted a bonded warehouse. Foreign exhibits may enter France through any custom-house. They should

be accompanied by a bulletin from the shipper, attached to the bill of lading, and indicating their nature, class, weight, and place of origin.

They will be transported directly to the Exposition grounds under the conditions of international or domestic transit, at the choice of the shipper. They will be exempt from statistical dues and from inspection at the frontier. Seals will be affixed without charge.

All foreign products will be taken in charge at the Exposition grounds by the special customs agents and, if finally entered for consumption, will be subject only, whatever their origin, to the duties imposed upon like products from the most favored nation.

Articles manufactured on the grounds from imported materials will be subject only to the duties to which such materials from the most favored nation are liable.

The manufacture of tobaccos by machines and apparatus exhibited will be authorized on the express condition that the goods so produced shall be subject to all the duties and excises prescribed by law.

No foreign goods will be subject to indirect taxes or municipal dues (octroi) unless entered for consumption.

PROTECTION OF EXHIBITS.

No work of art or exhibit of any kind can be copied or reproduced except by a special permit of the exhibitor, approved by the administration.

The taking of general photographs, however, will be authorized.

Inventions susceptible of being patented, plans and specifications of machinery, etc., will be fully protected.

The administration expressly disclaims all responsibility for damages to exhibits in the contemporary sections by fire or otherwise, although every precaution will be taken for their protection.

The administration will, however, be responsible for losses or damages in the retrospective sections, but only to the amounts agreed upon in advance with exhibitors and stated in their certificates of admission.

The administration will provide a corps of guardians for the general surveillance of the buildings and grounds, but the commissioners of foreign countries will be required to provide guards for their pavilions and for their space in the main buildings. These guardians will have to be named subject to the approval of the administration, which may, at the time, demand their revocation or dismiss them outright in case of drunkenness on duty or of detection in dishonesty.

They must be uniformed, must clean the buildings or sections to which they are attached, and must conform to and enforce all police regulations.

APPENDIX G.

RECOMPENSES, DIPLOMAS, ETC.

All works and products exhibited will be passed upon, as in 1889, by an international bureau, which will have three degrees of jurisdiction—juries of class, juries of group, superior jury.

The juries of class will be composed of full members and substitutes. The number of full jurors, French and foreign, will, as nearly as practicable, equal one-sixtieth of the whole number of exhibitors, and there will be one-third as many substitutes as full jurors.

In the several classes the number of full jurors will be, as nearly as may be, proportional to the number of exhibitors and the importance of the exhibits.

The French jurors will be chosen in part from the higher grades of public service, learned bodies, and educational institutions, and will consist, for the most part, of those who have received, either as exhibitors or as jurors named by the French Government, high recompenses at the international expositions of Paris, London, Vienna, Philadelphia, Sydney, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, Brussels, or Chicago.

Foreign jurors will be named by the commissioners of the respective countries, and their appointments must be signified to the commissary-general before the opening of the Exposition.

Excepting for the group of works of art, the juries of class will have the right to call, for consultation only, either as experts or associates, persons of special competence on any other matter submitted for their judgment.

Each jury of class will elect its own officers, but the president and vice-president must be of different nationality, the one a Frenchman, the other a foreigner.

The juries of group will consist of the presidents, vice-presidents, and rapporteurs of the juries of class, and of a president, two or three vice-presidents, and a secretary, who may be chosen outside of the juries of class.

The full composition of the superior jury is yet undetermined.

Among the members ex officio will be the commissioner of every country represented in the official catalogue by the names of more than 500 exhibitors.

The work of the international jury will be under the supervision of the commissary-general and the director-general.

Each jury class will proceed to the examination of objects exhibited, and will prepare (1) a list of exhibitors hors concours (those who can not compete for recompenses as hereafter mentioned); (2) a list, by order of merit without distinction of nationality, of recompenses proposed to be bestowed upon exhibitors; (3) a similar list to the preceding for the collaborators, engineers, foremen, and workmen who may

have distinguished themselves particularly in the production of remarkable works figuring at the Exposition.

For art industries, the list of exhibitors to be recompensed will be divided into two sections—one devoted to the authors of designs, cartoons, sketches, etc., the other to the manufacturers.

Two sections will also be devoted to the materials or processes of production and to the products, when these elements are found united in the same class. These lists, properly certified, will be submitted to the commissary-general not later than June 30, failing in which, they will be made by the jury of group.

The lists prepared by the juries of class, in the manner above indicated, will be revised by the juries of group, with a view to assuring unity and harmony in the distribution of awards. The revised lists will be submitted to the superior jury not later than July 31, 1900.

The superior jury will make the final revision of the lists by order of merit, and the distribution of awards will be made on or about September 1, 1900.

For the contemporary expositions and competitions in the groups of agriculture, horticulture, and food stuffs the operation of the international jury will continue throughout the Exposition.

The juries of class will prepare the lists of awards at the end of each contemporary exposition or contest, and these lists will be finally revised by the juries of group at the conclusion of the series of such expositions.

All the deliberations of the international jury will be rigorously secret.

Each of the reporters of the class juries will, within six months after the close of the Exposition, present to the commissary-general a report setting forth the principal facts established by the jury, describing the progress achieved since 1889 and reflecting the general condition existing at the close of the nineteenth century.

These reports will be published by the Government, together with an official list of the awards.

Only diplomas will be granted as recompenses. They will be thus classified: Grand prize diplomas, gold medal diplomas, silver medal diplomas, bronze medal diplomas, honorable mention diplomas.

No exhibitor acting as a juror and no firm or company represented on a jury by any member, stockholder, agent, or employee will be eligible to an award.

Persons exhibiting in several classes may receive awards in each class, but no one shall receive more than one award in a single class.

Exhibitors sharing jointly a show case or other space may compete for awards if their exhibits are strictly individual.

Only one award can be made for a collective exhibit, but every person interested may receive a diploma bearing the names of all participating exhibitors. Commemorative diplomas may be awarded to all persons who have cooperated effectively in the retrospective exposition.

ADMISSIONS.

The regular price for the afternoon will be 1 franc (19.3 cents).

For mornings, afternoons, and special days, the admission price may be increased.

Season and monthly tickets will be offered at a reduction.

Each exhibitor in the contemporary exposition will be given a complimentary season ticket, and the necessary employees of his exhibit will also receive complimentary admissions.

CONCESSIONS.

Concessions and privileges for entertainments, refreshment booths, etc., will be granted by the minister of commerce, industry, posts, and telegraphs, upon the recommendation of the commissary-general.

All privileges for pecuniary benefit must pay a royalty or percentage of receipts to the Exposition.

No advertisements, catalogues, or prospectuses can be circulated in the Exposition grounds except under special license, for which a suitable fee will be charged.

CATALOGUES.

A general catalogue will be prepared in the French language, naming the works and productions of all nations on exhibition, with the names of exhibitors and the location of exhibits in the buildings or grounds.

Each country will have the right to publish in French as well as in its own language, at its own cost, risk, and peril, special catalogues for its buildings and sections, which, however, must contain no objectionable advertisements or other matter.

The sale of these catalogues on the Exposition grounds will be regulated by the administration, and will be subject to the payment of a royalty.

APPENDIX H.

DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDA.

EDUCATION.

The authorities in charge of the Exposition of 1900 propose that the educational exhibit shall far surpass all similar attempts thus far made. It is especially desirable that in this field the United States shall not be behind other nations.

We have made in this country valuable original contributions both in theory and practice in the sphere of education. We have taken the best in foreign nations as our ideal in those departments in which we have not actually stood in the van. Our exhibit should show our achievements in both respects. It should set forth the progress and the present condition of our educational system.

The best things in an educational system elude, of course, an adequate external expression. The spirit of the system, its intellectual and moral results, as displayed in the life of a nation, are not represented by the fine buildings, excellent equipment, or even by the actual material products themselves, such as exercise books, copy books, specimens of work in iron and wood, etc. At the same time, the external things in education are, taken together, a symbol of the life within a nation, and one which gives liberal support to its schools, erects fine schoolhouses, equips good laboratories, and pays adequate salaries to its teachers is more likely to have a good educational system than one which does none of these things. The relative standing of a nation in this respect can therefore be shown to a certain extent by its educational exhibit, and the generous rivalries shown in these exhibits may be transferred to the more important and subtler elements of the educational systems themselves.

The history of American education is an interesting chapter, and can be set forth in an educational exhibit in such a way as to be a permanent contribution to our knowledge of educational science and art.

An adequate provision should be made, not only for preparing and installing a suitable exhibit, but for securing an adequate report upon what will undoubtedly be the greatest series of educational exhibits thus far prepared. We should endeavor to set forth our educational system, public and private, elementary, secondary and higher, special, professional, and technical, in its historical development and present condition.

[Letter from United States Commissioner of Education, William T. Harris, in relation to education at the Paris Exposition of 1900.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1897.

Hon. MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner of the United States for the Paris International Exposition of 1900, Chicago, Ill.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of August 30, regarding the amount of space required for the school exhibit of the United States at Paris in the year 1900, I have the honor to say that I should name as the amount of space desirable and reasonable 25,000 square feet. The amount granted to the German nation for education at the Columbian Exposition was about 24,000 feet. The French nation, I think, had the same or a greater amount, other countries in proportion. If I am correctly informed, at Chicago the home exhibit of education for the United States occupied about 170,000 square feet for the elementary schools and State systems, and something like 100,000 for higher education, private schools, and other educational institutions. The Exposition at Chicago, as well as other expositions held since 1870, have

shown that European nations are in earnest in the matter of the people's education, and that they give larger and larger portions of space for the exhibit of the methods, appliances, and results of their school systems. The French people have expressed in one way and another an interest to see what this country is doing in its schools. Unfortunately, at the last exhibition in Paris, in 1889, there was next to nothing done in the way of an exhibit of American education—a small alcove with a very few books, and most of them from this Bureau, no preparation having been made by the National Government for the exhibit of education, and none of the city systems and State systems enlisted in the work of preparing an exhibit. The French exhibit of education was nearly as large at that exposition as the American exhibit of education was four years later at Chicago.

As we have a right to form our estimate for space on the amount of space actually granted to nations of the first class in the Columbian Exposition, I say, therefore, 25,000 square feet. But France, Sweden, and some other countries had national buildings on the grounds and took up large additional space in these buildings to show the methods, appliances, and results of their school systems.

It would seem to me that while it is very important for the United States to show the condition of its city systems and State systems of schools, that it is still more important, at this time, to show the condition of its higher education. For the first time this was made a special object in the Exposition at Chicago, nearly or quite half as much space being given to showing the condition and results of the 450 colleges and universities of the United States as to the elementary and secondary education. The exhibits of Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton Universities formed a very striking feature, and, on the whole, the presentation of the higher education of the United States was such as to gratify the patriotic citizen. I should say that it is important to lay great stress on the exhibition of our higher education at Paris in 1900, especially because our higher education is little understood in Europe. If 10,000 square feet should be given to this and 15,000 square feet to the elementary, secondary, and special schools, the arrangement, I think, would be satisfactory.

The best exhibit of American education thus far, made in a compact form, was prepared by this Bureau for the Cotton Centennial, held at New Orleans in 1885. It occupied 30,000 feet of floor space, and included the State and city systems, excluding mostly the higher education of private and parochial schools, but including the schools of the Catholic Church, which formed a noticeable group in the exhibit.

With respect to your inquiry as to the best means of collecting these exhibits, I would suggest two procedures. This Bureau can be of great assistance to the commissioner appointed to take charge of the entire American exhibit by correspondence with the authorities at the head of State and city systems of schools, also with the institutions of

higher and professional instruction, nearly five hundred in number. In order to secure the prominence of the exhibit for higher education, mentioned above, I should say that there ought to be a committee appointed from the presidents or professors of colleges to take the direction of the exhibit of higher education, a similar committee of State superintendents and superintendents of cities, to take charge of the exhibit of city and State systems. A representation should be given to private secondary schools and the schools of the Catholic Church in higher, secondary, and elementary instruction; likewise the artistic, industrial, and commercial training should be made a specialty, as required in the official classification contained in Consul-General Morss's report.

This Bureau has had much experience in the preparation and installment of exhibits, and will willingly undertake the work of correspondence with the parties interested; but perhaps the commissioner in charge of the whole exhibit will prefer to correspond directly with the States and cities and special institutions that are to contribute. In that case I think he would do well to take the same course that this Bureau would, namely, procure the appointment by the institutions themselves of committees to represent, first, the higher education; second, the State and city systems; third, the special and denominational schools.

Very respectfully, W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

FINE ARTS.

There will be two distinct palaces where examples of the fine arts will be shown. The demolition of the Palais de l'Industrie has made it possible to open a broad avenue leading from the Champs Elysees across the bridge of Alexander III to the Esplanade des Invalides. On either side of this new and magnificent boulevard will be erected the art palaces, greater and less, both permanent edifices. In one, the greater, will be installed a retrospective and contemporaneous exhibit of French art which will remain in place after the Exposition as a permanent exhibition of French art. Opposite, in a beautiful building, but of less magnificent proportions, will be shown the work of foreign artists. As the plans for the hanging space have not been approved by the Exposition authorities, no disposition of the space between the several foreign nations has yet been attempted.

[Letter from Halsey C. Ives, chief of the department of fine arts at the World's Columbian Exposition, in relation to fine arts at the Paris Exposition of 1900.]

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,
St. Louis, September 14, 1897.

Maj. MOSES P. HANDY,
Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

MY DEAR HANDY: Your letter of August 30, asking me to advise you as to the amount of space you should apply for in order to properly

provide for the American art department at the Paris Exposition in 1900, came to my office at a time when I was absent, hence this delayed reply.

I am greatly interested in the prospective American art section at the 1900 show. We ought to have 20,000 square feet of wall space in order to properly display our paintings, reckoning the amount at a height not to exceed 4 meters above the floor. This would give us hanging space for paintings (oil and water color), engravings, woodcuts (steel and copper plates), etchings, dry point (black and white, guash, line wash, etc.), architectural drawings in various media.

There should, in addition to this, be not less than 1,600 square feet of floor space for the exhibition of sculptures. This should be apart or in excess of the floor space in the galleries assigned for the display of paintings.

The French authorities certainly ought to give us superior advantages. If the people who had to do with the Chicago work are in any way connected with the 1900 show, they certainly ought to accord us, in the art department, whatever we ask. If you learn who is to be in charge of the art department, kindly let me know at once. It is possible that I may be able to help put you in the way not only of the proper amount of space, but good location as well.

Sincerely, yours, HALSEY C. IVES.

AGRICULTURE.

The great importance of the agricultural interests of the United States and our preeminence in the manufacture of agricultural implements have not been overlooked. As will be seen by the correspondence accompanying this report, the amount of space first allotted this department was considerably increased on representations made by the special commissioner of the United States. It is now understood that a special pavilion or like structure can be built by the United States adjoining the great building devoted to agriculture and food products. In such a building harvesting machinery may be displayed to great advantage, and upon representations made by the special commissioner the Exposition authorities are arranging for competitive field trials, which I am sure will be gratifying to the public, as well as profitable to our manufacturers in this branch of industry.

MINES AND MINING.

My estimate for space in mines and mining was based upon high expert authority in the United States; but the same authority, after reconsidering the subject, assures me that the United States can make a representative exhibit in the area allotted to this country.

It may be said that there are two distinct mining exhibits. The space shown on the ground plan of the Exposition is for the display of mineral specimens and machines for the separation of ore. In other words, that

part of the mining industry above ground. The hill upon which the Trocadero Palace is built, and for a considerable distance on each side and to the rear of the building, has been excavated, as there the old quarries of Paris were located. The buildings on that hill are supported on heavy masonry piling. There is a large amount of underground space now available. New galleries will be constructed and old passages cleared of débris. Under the hill will be shown everything pertaining to subterranean mining.

A company has been formed called "La Societe de l'Exposition Miniere Souterraine," with a subscribed capital of 1,000,000 francs, which is in the nature of a concession. Individuals, companies, or foreign governments desiring space to exhibit machinery or methods will be charged per square foot a sum not yet decided upon. In return certificates of stock will be issued to the exhibitors who will be reimbursed from the receipts. An admission fee will be charged by the concessionaires.

ELECTRICITY.

The power for the Paris Exposition will probably be supplied by burning the coal at the mines whence Paris now secures its supplies. The northern coal fields of France, Nord and Pas de Calais, are within 150 kilometers of Paris, and come within the limits of electric transmission. No other international exposition nor any great undertaking has yet adopted such a plan, and it remains for the French Exposition of 1900 to exhibit to the world the most advanced application of the most modern method of creating and distributing power. This makes possible the idea of Mr. Picard, the eminent engineer, who is the French commissioner-general, to have the machines distributed in the various buildings and at work alongside of their manufactured products. "If," says the commissioner-general, "the visitors are deprived of the imposing spectacle which was afforded by the immense accumulations in the old gallery of machines, if the grand effect of mass and multiplicity due to such concentration is lost to them, they will no longer pass by engines and apparatus without suspecting their purpose or their manner of operation; the confusion of their minds will be dissipated; they will comprehend and will be instructed, which is the chief object of these periodical assizes of industry."

The exhibit of electricity in electrical appliances will be the most wonderful and complete the world has ever seen. Germany, in particular, is making tremendous preparations in this department. It is proposed that the American exhibit shall be made by the electric companies of the United States consolidating or cooperating for this specific purpose, and steps have already been taken which I have reason to believe will bring about this most desirable result.

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

The transportation exhibits, and especially the application of electricity to the means of transportation, will naturally occupy a very prominent place in the coming Exposition. The magnificent showing made in this department at Chicago in 1893, where transportation for the first time was treated as a distinct subject and given its due dignity and importance in the general classification, had its effect on the management of the Paris Exposition of 1900. The comparatively small space allotted in the building devoted to civil engineering and transportation is not a fair measure of the intentions of the management or of the importance which this department has in their estimation. The building itself will be supplemented by a liberal reservation of outdoor space in the Park of Vincennes for such of the exhibits as can not well be shown under roof. In that the Special Commissioner of the United States has strongly urged the advisability of having American cars and locomotives shown in actual operation at certain stated times, not only between the Exposition grounds proper and the Park of Vincennes but, if practicable, on the regular railway lines. This idea is in keeping with the general idea of the Exposition authorities that there shall be as many live exhibits as possible. It has been made the subject of special interviews and correspondence, and has been favorably entertained by Commissioner-General Picard and Director-General Delaunay-Belleville. There will also be a building devoted to the merchant marine. where our methods of water transportation may be shown.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

An electric intramural railway is to be built on that part of the Exposition grounds situated on the left bank of the Seine. Other means of transportation within the grounds are contemplated, but the electric road is the only one definitely determined upon. It is estimated that the number of visitors at this Exposition will be more than double the attendance in 1889. This electric railway will take the form of an irregular quadrilateral, the sides of which will be the Rue Fabert along the Esplanade des Invalides, Quai d'Orsay (that section of the quay between the Esplanade des Invalides and the Avenue Suffren), following the Avenue Suffren (at that part of the avenue comprised between the Quai d'Orsay and the Avenue de la Motte Piquet), and finally, Avenue de la Motte Piquet, between the Avenue de Suffren and Rue Fabert. The length of this road will be a trifle over 2½ miles. There are to be seven stations. The speed is not to exceed 10 miles per hour and the capacity will be 3,600 persons per station per hour going each way.

The plans of the Metropolitan railway improvement have already been approved by the municipality of Paris, but a law of authorization must be passed by the Chamber of Deputies before work can be com-

menced. However, no difficulty is expected in the Chamber, and work may begin about January 1, 1898, which would allow ample time to complete the connections before the opening of the Exposition in the spring of 1900. The object of this improvement, as well as the Chemin de fer de Courcelles (which latter is now nearing completion), is to increase the interurban transportation facilities of Paris proper and to connect the lines running out of Paris so that trains can be run directly to the Exposition from the regular terminus of any railroad without change, landing passengers at the terminal station now being constructed on the banks of the Seine at the Esplanade des Invalides, directly opposite the Palace of Fine Arts, with which it is connected by the new bridge, Alexander III. At present the passengers from the country or cities outside of Paris must change at the Gare St. Lazare or the Gare du Nord to take the belt road. The completion of the Chemin de fer de Courcelles will increase and cheapen transportation for all time, serving the same purpose as the improvements of the Illinois Central in Chicago in 1893.

FORESTRY EXHIBITS.

According to the census report of 1890, Bulletin 380, this country then had 67 manufacturing industries, each of which reported over $30,000,000 of annual products. Wood and iron tower far above all others as the mighty monarchs among our many giant industries—wood first with iron a stalwart second. The census figures give the following comparisons:

WOOD.

	Capital.	Number of hands.	Product.
Sawmill products	$496,000,000	286,000	$403,000,000
Planing mill products	120,000,000	87,000	184,000,000
Raw forestry products	62,000,000	46,000	34,000,000
Cooperage stock	23,000,000	27,000	56,000,000
Total	701,000,000	446,000	677,000,000

IRON.

Iron and steel	$373,000,000	153,000	$431,000,000
Nails, wire, etc	24,000,000	17,000	34,000,000
Iron pipe	23,000,000	12,000	38,000,000
Architectural work	22,000,000	19,000	38,000,000
Total	442,000,000	201,000	541,000,000

The value of the lumber made and marketed every year in the United States is greater than the annual product of all the gold and silver mines of the world; it exceeds the combined output of the gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and salt mines of the country, with petroleum thrown in; it leads either the cotton, wheat, or corn crops; it sells for more than the meat or clothing made in the Union; it brings more than the cloth woven at all our cotton and woolen factories; beats the flour

mills; is more than the capital of all our national banks, and is almost equal to the agricultural products of the New England, Middle, and Southern Atlantic States from Maine to Florida.

Already this country's wonderful wealth of wood has attracted the earnest attention of the civilized world. Our forests are the finest on the globe, unequaled for quantity, quality, and variety. Michigan alone, according to Dr. Beal, the veteran professor of forestry and botany at the Michigan Agricultural College, shows 80 varieties of native timber woods and 150 shrubs. He also names 292 species of wood east of the Mississippi and 153 on the Pacific Coast, while all Europe has only 85 and Great Britain less than a dozen. Is it any wonder that a thousand ships load lumber every winter at the Mexican Gulf and three other Southern ports for Europe and Central and South America, while the Pacific Coast mills are busy supplying China, Japan, Australia, and Africa? Lumber is our great product. Its manufacture is not only our most gigantic industry, but it is growing in volume each year and will continue to grow. Government reports show that 25 per cent of the vast area of this country is yet covered with the most valuable forests known to man. Already the lumbermen of the lake region are receiving many European orders for white pine, oak, ash, elm, birch, cedar, and other varieties of commercial woods. An industry so vast in volume and so promising for the future strongly appeals to the Government for substantial aid and encouragement in making a complete and comprehensive exhibit of our many rare, useful, and ornamental woods at the Paris Exposition. Rich returns would attend such an exhibition of our wonderful forestry resources. Carefully selected auxiliary committees should be appointed at Chicago, New Orleans, and Seattle to collect specimens in pannels and veneers of the woods of each section of the country for a first-class commercial exhibit. Let tree planting and tree culture be shown by reports and views, while finished wood products and wood-working machinery would naturally find their places in other departments. Such an exhibit would stimulate great interest in Europe, where most of the varieties would be new to the residents of that continent. Our lumbermen are noted for liberality and enterprise. They are already working actively to open fresh markets in all quarters of the globe for their varied products, and would heartily embrace this great opportunity to extend their trade and cooperate to make the proposed exhibit a success in every way. The Government would be called upon only for the supervisory work and expenses. A very satisfactory display of our numerous woods in panels and sawed veneers could be made for a small expense, which would be instructive, compact, and ornate, and a credit and benefit to this richly timbered country.

The days of plain pine and paint for interior finish have past, and now our almost endless species of hard woods, highly finished in natural shades, rich and beautiful in their great variety of grain and color, are demanded for the inside work in about all modern residences, office

blocks, and public buildings. With this fresh and rapidly increasing demand for the hard or broad-leaf woods, about every tree growing in American forests has a commercial value and a ready sale. The addition of so many handsome hard woods to the stocks of our lumbermen has greatly increased the opportunities for making an exhibit of far greater value and beauty than would have been possible ten years ago. This country has the material for a finer forestry exhibit than any other nation can install at Paris, and it should not neglect so grand a chance to promote her greatest manufacturing industry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since the publication of the classification it has been decided that Group I (education) and Group III (instruments and general processes of letters, sciences and arts) will be combined. Also on the Esplanade des Invalides Groups XII (decorations) and XV (various industries) will be installed. This has been done in order to attain the most interesting decorative effects, and all the foreign sections in these groups (XII and XV) will be united in a single installation. It is possible, besides, to provide those nations who absolutely require an extension of space an outdoor annex adjoining their installations in the manufacturers' building. The manufacturers' building is the finest, and will have the most elaborate decoration. It is in this building where the United States will have the greatest prominence and where its installation will attract the most attention.

In the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago textile fabrics were exhibited in rows of high black show cases, and the visitor will remember the deserted aisles surrounding them. In Paris in 1900 the machine making the fabric will be shown working alongside its manufactured product. It will be seen by the general plan that textile fabrics will not be exhibited in the manufacturers' building, but have a location by themselves and be treated as a distinct subject.

Chemical industries, also, will have a separate installation.

[Letter in relation to exhibits at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for Paris Exposition of 1900.]

CHICAGO, *September 16, 1897.*

Hon. MOSES P. HANDY,
Special United States Commissioner,
Paris Exposition Universal 1900, Paris, France.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to your action of August 18, wherein you deputized the undersigned to make a survey of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition with a view of ascertaining to what extent exhibitors there might be induced to exhibit at Paris, the amount of space which would likely be required of such intending exhibitors, I beg in accordance with this deputization and request to submit the following:

In the early stages of the Tennessee Centennial the management adopted the policy of requesting collections of exhibits of the resources

of the South, and offering free transportation to bring everything to Nashville, provided it became the property of the Tennessee Centennial, as trustee for the United States Government, to exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Maj. E. C. Lewis, director-general of the exposition, deserves great credit for the forethought and wisdom of this plan. I find that a great many exhibits are already on hand under this arrangement, being almost exclusively, however, in the minerals and forestry departments. The collections in these departments in economic woods and geology are perhaps the finest exhibition of the resources of the South in these two lines which has ever appeared at any exposition.

It is, perhaps, not desirable at this time to go into details on these exhibits. Sufficient to say that I am advised by the director general that at least one-half of the exhibits in the minerals and forestry building, occupying floor space for 40,000 square feet, are available and ready for exhibition at Paris. This would require 20,000 square feet, 18,000 feet being for indigenous woods, for lumber, etc., and an approximate of 2,000 square feet for minerals.

There are also certain valuable agricultural exhibits belonging to the Tennessee Centennial Company, as trustee for the Government, to exhibit at Paris, which I am at this time unable to list in this report.

In the general line of exhibitors, that is, machinery, manufactures, etc., I find the interest which is manifested in the Paris Exposition surprising to a degree. I had the honor of calling upon and interviewing a large number—nearly all, in fact—of the prominent exhibitors at the exposition.

The space used by these exhibitors at Nashville ranges from 120 square feet to 1,500 square feet, and will aggregate 30,000 square feet. A number of the firms mentioned have exceptionally fine and desirable exhibits. The most economic devices pertaining to the great cotton industry, including a new system of baling cotton, the great staple of all the semitropical countries, are exhibited.

I also found a number of amusement concessionaires anxious to begin negotiations for concessions and space, among them being the Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg; Old Southern Plantation, showing negro life during slavery days, and a number of others.

Among the people of Nashville the sentiment is all in favor of the Exposition. I find that where the people have had the advantages of a great exposition at their door the desire to visit Paris in 1900 is almost unanimous. This is due, no doubt, to the educational effects of these expositions and the pride the people have in them, as well as their desire to make comparisons.

I have the honor to be, yours, very truly,

ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

Appendix I.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS TO GAIN BY MAKING A GOOD EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The ratio of American exports to the importations of foreign countries is less than the American resources to the world's resources. The 375,000,000 people in Europe and the unnumbered millions in the Eastern world can not nearly produce the common products of consumption in the required quantity, and while America's foreign trade in those products has grown within the last few years to enormous proportions, yet the amount in proportion to her wealth of supply could and should be greatly increased. Besides, because of America's advancement, Europe, to say nothing of other countries, is a rich field for many goods which are here in America most extensively used and considered necessities, but which are very little used in Europe, and in some cases not used at all farther East, in the sale of which those countries offer the greatest opportunities to America to swell her foreign trade. I refer in particular to—

(*1*) *Food products.*—With respect to American corn, which as a food product is said to possess the nutrient qualities of meat and eggs, and which is one of the principal foods of the West, there is the greatest ignorance in all other countries, and the field which there exists for its sale is almost boundless. It is being burned, in many cases, for fuel in the West when it might feed the countless hungry of Europe cheaper than any other product, if only its actual value as a food were known.

(*2*) *Electric railways.*—Robert P. Porter, in The Electrical Engineer of November 25, 1897, says that in all Europe there are only about 2,000 miles of electric railway, while in the United States there are about 14,000 miles, and that with a population of 300,000,000 Europe will not be content with half the miles of street railways which are in the United States to serve a population of 72,000,000. American supply companies have recently received the contracts for the English underground electric railway now being constructed, and "in Dublin, Cork, Bristol, Coventry, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Brussels, Aix la Chapelle, Dresden, Vienna, and as far southeast as Budapest, American electrical engineering has been practically adopted for the street-car systems. In fact, wherever a community is breaking away from omnibuses, or those nightmares of street transportation, the hideous steam tram cars, there is easily discerned the ingenious hand of American enterprise. With such experience in the equipment of electrical railways the American manufacturers have every advantage over the European manufacturers with their limited experience and output.

"In addition to the transportation interests there are three other distinct lines of electrical industry in which we may safely be said to lead if the expert statistics count for anything. First, mining appliances, which include pumps, locomotives, hoists, blowers, and kindred

VIEW OF THE NEW BRIDGE, TAKEN FROM THE PONT DE LA CONCORDE.

devices; second, appliances for the transmission of power, including the alternating-current system, dynamos, transformers for producing high or low voltage, and other power machinery, and, third, telephone, counting, and electric-light appliances. The field for this sort of enterprise is practically unlimited."

(3) *Railway equipment supplies.*—The limitations of the transportation services in Europe are well known. Those in use are most inferior to those in America. Every American abroad has wished more than once for an American vestibuled train, with its perfect appointments and service. When one beholds the vast empires of Russia, China, and the Orient, and the continents of Asia and Africa, that must be spanned and eventually crisscrossed with railways, the enormity of the future trade in railway supplies is seen. "The American locomotives have found their way into different countries and are now at work proving themselves," says an expert in a press article of October, 1897. "There is yet to be a case where American and foreign engines have been tried in competition in any country of South America, Africa, and the Orient in which the American engine has not given the better satisfaction." April 1 of this year forty of them were sent to Russia to assist in the transportation of visitors to the coronation ceremonies. A London paper in October, 1897, says:

> Within the last few weeks an American steel company has contracted to deliver 8,000 tons of steel rails in Calcutta for the East India Railway at £1 less than the lowest British tender. The same company has also recently secured other large orders for the British possessions, including 1,500 tons of rails for South Africa, 3,000 tons for the intercolonial railway at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 1,000 tons for Charlestown and Prince Edward Island.

The London Chronicle recently said:

> It is currently rumored that the London and Northwestern Railway Company is in present treaty (with America) for the delivery of 100,000 tons of steel rails, and, with the low prices and cheap rates prevailing, the thing is only too credible.

(4) *Machinery.*—American machinery of all kinds, so say the recent consular reports, excels all other. For simplicity, strength, lightness, rapidity in operation, and cheapness it has no equal. So superior and desirable is it that European machinery manufacturers are resorting to reproduction to prevent Americans from encroaching upon their province in this line—theirs by right of proscription for centuries.

(5) *Tools, etc.*—From the London Chronicle:

> America's success against the English engineers has been astounding. If, as they aver, the hours are to be reduced to forty-eight in this country, with a similar curtailment of machine-tool production, British competition will be practically impossible.

Within the last two years Germany has imported $15,000,000 worth of American tools, which also shows the quality and market for this American product.

(6) *Bicycles.*—In the manufacture of bicycles America also leads, both in priority and quality of manufacture. The craze has not nearly

reached the height in Europe that it has in America, but it is growing, and there is even now a vast demand there to be satisfied. European conservatism in the adopting of anything new has given America the advantage in this line. As has been said of machinery, the American bicycle is simpler, stronger, lighter, and easier to propel than the European manufacture.

(7) *Silk industry.*—"I am told," says ex-Consul-General Morss, "by one of the largest importers of Lyons (France) silks, who is also largely interested in the domestic silk trade, that the manufacturers in the United States can compete with Lyons in all grades of goods where the labor is not the most important element of value, as in goods woven on power looms. There is no question that, in medium-priced goods, the manufacturers of the United States are surely and rapidly taking the trade that formerly belonged to Lyons." Every other nation except France has long been passed in the manufacture of silks, and there is now a chance to defeat the French on their own ground.

(8) *Furniture.*—A committee representing the furniture manufacturers went abroad in 1895 to investigate the possibilities of developing American furniture trade abroad and arrived at the following conclusions:

A trade can be secured for high-class, correctly designed American frame parlor suits and art chairs as made here at present. In all kinds of case work the American manufacturer can, in the majority of lines, manufacture English patterns and compete favorably with the manufactnrer there, with a probability that in time many American ideas of merit can be gradually introduced to onr profit. * * * A market certainly exists in England and other countries available only through London for such grades of American furniture, and that market is of snfficient volume and importance to justify the enterprising manufacturer in making an effort to secure it; and that, having once secured this in addition to his American trade, he will be found to possess a more valuable good will and better profit-earning bnsiness than is possible in America exclusively under the conditions that obtain in onr country now. In addition to the trade in Holland, Germany, and Belginm, equally available from London, there are also better opportunities for reaching South America and Australia than at New York, whereas Africa, now rapidly becoming one of the great markets of the world, looks to London for its supplies in our line. These markets will, we believe, freely accept American goods as made at present, but under existing conditions of commerce it is absolutely necessary to reach them through a London house if a fair share of this already immense and rapidly growing trade is to be brought to America, as it certainly should be.

The exclusive experience in the manufacture of the above articles and the size of American manufacturing plants—the quantity and quality of their output—leave no doubt that America could, with due diligence, increase her foreign trade by the sale of these goods alone to the extent of many millions of dollars annually. Hundreds of American merchants and manufacturers have grown rich from the consumption of these goods by America's 75,000,000 people. All the European and South American people and most of the Eastern nations have needs, tastes, likes, and dislikes similar to the American. Surely, then, it would be easier to develop the sale of these goods among so many people—there being at least 500,000,000—than to materially increase it among so few at home.

The depressed condition of affairs in America during the last few years drove many Americans abroad to seek a market for their goods, and the result of their efforts has, most astonishingly, revealed previously unthought-of possibilities in the way of developing foreign trade. The question which has always confronted the American manufacturer, and does now embarrass him, when considering the developing of a foreign trade, is, What is the best means to perfectly and satisfactorily show goods to the foreign consumer? since goods must be seen before they will be purchased, and in turn the necessary prerequisites to a sale is that their quality must be demonstrated before the eyes of the purchaser.

There is a consensus of opinion among our consuls and experts that the best methods to employ are to establish warehouses in the principal cities of a country and to send out native commercial travelers to show samples and solicit orders from door to door.

But the time, money, and trouble necessary to thus place American goods on the doorstep of every foreign home, so that the occupant, with his own eyes, may fully inspect them, are too great for the American manufacturer. He thinks the competition is too severe and the prejudice against American goods too strong. His ofttimes limited experience in handling foreign trade and his meager knowledge of the results to be gained therefrom will not permit him to make the expenditure such efforts to sell demand.

But the goods must be shown if a sale is made. The manufacturer must be encouraged and some other means of demonstration adopted. The Paris Exposition in 1900 offers to the United States an opportunity to give her merchants encouragement by furnishing to America, and all other nations as well, a warehouse, an exhibition hall, in which to display the products of all for an inspection and a comparison by the world. Although American goods are thus displayed only in Paris, and not in Brussels, Vienna, or Rome, the advantage to accrue to the United States and her individual exhibitors in the countries of which these cities are the capitals, and in all other countries, will be just as great. Each country will send its quota of representatives and visitors. They will be experts or purchasers, at least they will represent the most intelligent class of the country from which they come, and if they do not buy will carry home and disseminate the information gained at the Exposition. The quality, if superior, of a country's products, is thus given the greatest publicity among all peoples in the shortest space of time and at the least possible expense.

It is estimated that there will be two million foreigners at the coming Exposition, there having been over a million at the Exposition of 1889, besides the millions of French people. What influence in the turning of trade can such an army of intelligent men exert? As a colossal mercantile house, the United States could receive no greater financial or other benefit than to have this army of travelers go forth into every land and in the language of that land praise American goods.

The United States is now high among the nations in the size of its exports. Would not an accurate representative display of American goods and skill arrayed in the elaborate and fanciful designs of America's inimitable artists, and emblazoned with the all-brilliant hues of earth and sky, so sufficiently impress these truth seekers of the nations with the true quality of American goods as to make their words upon their home returning turn the balance of their country's foreign trade to our ports?

Every country being there on exhibition, each, including America, will best find the natural market for its resources.

The American display at Paris in 1878 and 1889 really simply revealed to the world the genius, skill, and advancement of America, and the world was amazed. It was left to the World's Columbian Exposition actually to convince the world that America is a "giant capable of prodigies" and an actual factor in the world's field of trade—there to supply in any quantity the best that skill, ingenuity, and enterprise can produce.

The many requests by American merchants and manufacturers for the largest amount of space that might be consistent with the importance of their output, most clearly illustrate the possibilities which they believe the coming Exposition offers for financial aggrandizement. More American firms have been enabled to form connections and extend their trade abroad since 1893 than ever before, and to the World's Columbian Exposition might easily be traced the beginning of the negotiations which have led to the recent closing of so many orders for American iron, electrical and railway equipment supplies, and other goods.

In regard to the French mind in particular, as to its favorable disposition toward the United States in the commercial sense, I quote Mr. S. E. Morss in his 1896 consular report:

> The French people are essentially conservative, and not quick to adopt novelties, especially those of foreign origin. But they are waking up to an appreciation of American skill, ingenuity, and enterprise, especially since the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and it is believed that the French mind was never so favorably disposed toward the United States, in a commercial sense, as it is at present. The industrial progress and mechanical achievements of the Yankees have become favorite themes of the French press, and of public speakers and writers, and when the next World's Exposition is held at Paris in 1900, that event will witness a great triumph for American enterprise. The opportunities seem now especially favorable for pushing American hardware, tools, machinery, and mechanical devices of various kinds, electric appliances, labor-saving contrivances, furniture, manufactures of wood, boots and shoes, and perhaps other articles. Among the industries to which especial attention is at present being devoted, the cycle trade may be mentioned as occupying the first rank. Next in importance, perhaps, would come street-car traction. And the next questions in order are those in photography in colors, electricity, boot and shoe making machinery and acetylene gas.

Through the 1900 Exposition will the much desired and talked of South American trade best be fostered. These neighbors and friends are brotherly and sisterly disposed to trade with the United States. They

have long since been told of the superiority of American goods, but never having seen them, as they wish, they each year, through force of habit, continue to go to Europe to buy. The coming Exposition will enable America to place her goods side by side with those of European manufacture for comparison. These republics will in 1900 be in Paris en masse to buy. Warehouses (places of exhibition) will not thus have to be so extensively established in the different countries, and the enormous expense on the American manufacturer of their maintenance will be avoided. The producer and consumer will be brought together, and business ties will be formed which will not be broken.

The benefits to be derived by America's exhibiting at Paris are many times greater than those which induced Germany, France, England, and other countries to spend so much money on their exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition. Here was the trade of only 75,000,000 people to secure, there being not a large number of foreigners present, while at Paris there will be the representatives of the trade of more than half a billion people. And no nation had reason to regret exhibiting at Chicago. All learned and took away methods, models, and a knowledge of materials and the wants of other nations. Germany has since attached a commercial agent to the German consulate at Chicago, of whom it is said that, during the first year of his labors, he established relations with more than 800 American firms and companies. The Government has established similar agents with like results in South America, Australia, China, and Japan.

It is unquestionably the consideration of the increased field offered in Europe for extension of trade, through the Paris Exposition, that leads to the unprecedented efforts of all the foreign governments with regard to the Exposition. The elaborate preparations of the European monarchical countries for the Exposition might be construed as a sign that they hope through their display at the Exposition to control the world's commerce. In fact, their united efforts in preparing for 1900 might be taken as the accomplishing of a scheme to corner the market, and that America is the one to be squeezed. "Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, in his annual address on the 20th instant to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, vigorously defended European concert" (so states the press report of November 20), and in concluding his remarks the count is said to have made an urgent appeal to all Europe to "take advantage of the present era of peace and join closely for the vigorous defense of conditions which are common to their existence as against the crushing competition of transatlantic nations."

The cause of America, however, has been greatly assisted by the courtesy of the French officials, brothers in the cause of republican government, in their granting America equal rights with respect to space at the Exposition.

America has enjoyed the most marvelous advancement within the last half century ever achieved by a people in a similar period, and

might not 1900 be observed as the most fitting time to assert to the world this fact?

As it was the great desire of France at previous expositions that America should take part, so as to depict the virtues of free institutions and self-government, France is now the more anxious that America shall, with herself and the republics of South America, stand out in emblazoned grandeur at the Exposition of 1900, again to eclipse the exhibits of the monarchical sages and thereby counteract the effect of the seeming importance and greatness of monarchical government.

International expositions bring men and nations nearer together, and it is a fact that to-day they think nearer alike and are nearer alike than ever before, much as a result of such expositions. Each people shows its best and every other admires and learns. The best of one becomes the ideal and goal of another. By the interchange of sympathies and quickening of ideas the cause of the brotherhood of man is given an impetus, and the galaxy of nations are assisted upward in their grand sweep toward the highest conception of perfection.

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